

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIV, NO. 60

NORTHERN LEADERS COOPERATING WITH SOUTHERN IRELAND

Sir James Craig to Visit Dublin to Present Case for Northern Government on Matters of Common Interest

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Special Cable)—Cooperative action between the governments of Northern and Southern Ireland continues in political as well as economic spheres. Sir James Craig will visit Dublin on Thursday and will confer on matters of common interest, such as the position of political prisoners held by the Northern Government since the truce. The meeting will take place in the City Hall and subsequently Sir James will continue the journey to London.

J. M. Andrews, Minister for Labor in the Northern Government, and Joseph McGee, who holds a similar position in the Provisional Government, met on Tuesday in Dublin to discuss the railway crisis in Ireland and a meeting is being held today to deal with the situation. The absence from Ireland of Eamon de Valera, who had been attending the Irish race conference in Paris, has given the Provisional Government an opportunity to develop its policy and take over the powers of government without embarrassment.

Nevertheless, the position in the southwest is far from reassuring, and all Ireland is looking forward to next Tuesday, which will provide a new trial of strength between the supporters of Irish Free State and the advocates of a republic, at a meeting of Ard-Phais, or the national convention of Sinn Fein societies. The delegates to this body are now being chosen in all districts.

Lord Birkenhead Challenges Attitude of Labor Leaders

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Special Cable)—Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, made an important and vigorous speech before the new members' parliamentary group at the Savoy Hotel today, in which he challenged the attitude of the Labor leaders as to the part they had played in the past three years and stated that they were unworthy to conduct the affairs of a great empire. Lord Birkenhead admitted this was a very grave moment in the political world and that it was very probable that grave decisions would be taken which would affect the future of the nation. He said that the position was serious and that the Government was not prepared to accept the attitude of the Labor leaders as to the part they had played in the past three years and stated that they were unworthy to conduct the affairs of a great empire. Lord Birkenhead admitted this was a very grave moment in the political world and that it was very probable that grave decisions would be taken which would affect the future of the nation. He said that the position was serious and that the Government was not prepared to accept the attitude of the Labor leaders as to the part they had played in the past three years and stated that they were unworthy to conduct the affairs of a great empire.

Lord Birkenhead was somewhat outspoken in his references to Lord Grey who was, he said, responsible for the passing of the Home Rule Act, which forcibly compelled Ulster to come into the All-Ireland Parliament, which would, Lord Birkenhead considered, no doubt have led to civil war in Ireland. "If we had not had the European war," he said.

Military Barracks Vacated

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—The Beggarbush military barracks were vacated today by the British troops and were formally taken over in behalf of the Irish Republican Army by a company dressed in green uniforms and carrying full equipment.

The company, headed by pipers, marched through the principal streets, and large crowds assembled along the line of march for a popular demonstration. The company belonged to what was called Eamon de Valera's guards. Prominent Dublin Castle officials, including James MacMahon, Undersecretary for Ireland, A. W. Cope, his assistant, and Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense of the Dail Eireann, watched the transfer.

Gaelic League Convention

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—Delegates to the number of 2800 will attend next Tuesday's extraordinary Ard-Phais (annual convention) of the Gaelic League of Ireland, according to Sinn Fein headquarters. Resolutions to be submitted include one from Eamon de Valera pledging adherence to the Republic, and one from Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, who proposes that the Ard-Phais support the action of the Dail in approving the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, has given notice of two resolutions, one asking the provisional government to take immediate opportunity for submitting the question of the peace treaty to the electorate for decision, and the other proposing that in the event of division at the extraordinary Ard-Phais the existing funds be divided in the exact proportion of the division.

DELAY IN MORSE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Grand jury proceedings against Charles W. Morse of New York, in connection with his war-time shipping contracts with the government, may be delayed, the Attorney-General indicated today, because of the Knickerbocker Theater investigation.

FARM BLOC LEADERS CONFIDENT IN STRUGGLE WITH OLD GUARD

Real Test Will Come in Fight Over Cooperative Marketing Bill—Grain Dealers Admit Financing Campaign Against Measure—Bloc Secure in Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Special)—If President Harding hopes to break up the agricultural bloc in the Senate he is doomed to disappointment.

This is the blunt opinion expressed today by various Republican leaders of the bloc, who take lightly the theory that the retirement of William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, will enable the Administration to whip recalcitrant members of the party into line.

The real test of strength between the bloc and the Old Guard Republicans will come in the Senate this week, when the agricultural forces seek to press the cooperative marketing bill to speedy passage. Senator Kenyon will lead the fight for the farmer legislation and it will possibly be his final act in Congress.

While this legislation will engage the attention of the Senate, the bloc itself in putting forth efforts to patch up differences between its members in the Agriculture Committee over the Ladd bill, which would have the government guarantee a reasonable return on staple products of agriculture like cotton, corn and wheat. Belief that the retirement of Senator Kenyon, a member of the committee, will jeopardize the cooperative marketing bill is discounted by bloc leaders, who are confident of a majority vote in favor of reporting it.

Bloc Secure on Committee

Should the Administration force the appointment of an anti-bloc Senator to the Agriculture Committee, it will in no way interfere with the smooth working order of farm legislation. Of the 15 members of that committee, 14 belong to the farm bloc. The appointment of Bert M. Fernald (R.), Senator from Maine, which is being considered, would give the Old Guard but two representatives on the committee, so there is no danger of the influence of the bloc being broken on that score. Other efforts to undermine the influence of the farm bloc came to light today when the admission was made before the Agriculture Committee that the National Grain Dealers Association had spent \$72,657 in six months last year combating the farmers' cooperative movement fostered by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

This admission was forced from

Charles Quinn of Toledo, Ohio, secretary, treasurer of the Grain Dealers when the committee made inquiries into charges by Senator Kenyon that a huge "slush fund" was being expended to defeat legislation intended for the betterment of the farmers.

Mr. Quinn admitted that the \$72,657 had been spent by the Grain Dealers to "educate the farmers against the evil of cooperative marketing" and to frustrate the scheme of the grain growers.

The facts revealed are regarded as important by Senator Kenyon and Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, another champion of the cooperative marketing bill, who see in them an indication that sinister forces are at work to defeat the aims of the agricultural bloc.

Two Close Contests

A determined fight on the measure is anticipated in the Senate, as opponents of the farm bloc are exerting unusual pressure to sidetrack it.

It is expected that the approaching fight on the Ladd bill for guaranteeing reasonable prices on staple farm products will be even more closely contested. For peace time legislation it is regarded as "revolutionary" and the fact that its sponsor is a representative of the Nonpartisan League has aroused strong opposition to it in the camp of the "regulars" and among some of the farm bloc members also who doubt if Congress should go so far in guaranteeing prices.

While the farm bloc leaders were concerned today over these matters, the appointment of a successor to Senator Kenyon was a matter of unusual interest in the Senate. The opinion seems to prevail that James R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been agreed on to succeed Senator Kenyon. His appointment would be hailed with delight by the farm bloc on account of his association with one of the biggest agricultural organizations in the country.

It is understood that President Harding and Gov. N. E. Kendall of Iowa are agreed upon the appointment, though others are being considered for the post. Mr. Howard is what might be termed a "dirt" farmer.

Leaders in Bombay, including Mrs. Sairaji Ni Naidu, leader of the women's movement in India, enlisted as volunteers for Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign at a meeting here yesterday under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. A number of speeches were made at the meeting urging the enlistment of volunteers, of whom it was claimed 10,000 were required for Bombay.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Portuguese Cabinet, headed by Cunha Leal, has resigned, says a dispatch to the "Temps" (Paris) today.

The Cunha Leal Cabinet resigned on January 2, but President Almeida declined to accept the resignation and it was withdrawn a few days afterward. The Cabinet continued in office and ordered parliamentary elections which were held last Sunday, resulting in the return of 73 Democrats, 41 Liberals, 25 Monarchists, and 16 members of other parties.

FUME PRESIDENT ATTACKED

FIUME, Feb. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—An attempt was made on the life of President Zanella of the Independent State of Fiume as he was leaving his hotel in a motor car yesterday. A bomb was thrown at the machine, but the president was not injured. A member of the Chamber of Deputies and a police officer were wounded by the explosion. Zanella was one of the leading opponents of Gabriele d'Annunzio while the latter was in Fiume.

Prof. R. Tait McKenzie Tells How To Preserve College Sports

Would Use Income for Equipment, Link Games With Social Life and View Issue With Eye of Artist

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—College sports in this country are headed toward ruin through too keen competition for supremacy, R. Tait McKenzie, professor of sculpture and physical director at the University of Pennsylvania, declared in an address today before one of the university classes.

"The encroachments of commercialization have endangered intercollegiate athletics," he said. "At this time over-enthusiastic alumni of institutions after institutions are competing for the services of coaches to turn out winning teams at salaries that surpass the salary of the college president. This is especially true in the west. 'If the undoubted benefits to the



Albert Sarraut
Member of French delegation at the Armament Conference and a speaker at yesterday's session

DRY LAW ASSAILED THROUGH BONUS

Liquor Forces Attempting to Undermine Volstead Act Under Guise of Tax on Beer and Wine to Meet Payments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Special)—Liquor forces in Congress today openly renewed their fight before the House Ways and Means Committee to undermine the Volstead Law under the guise of a proposed tax on light wines and beer to help finance payments of adjusted compensation to former service men.

Taking advantage of the dissension within the Administration ranks with respect to methods of financing the bonus, the liquor forces have selected John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, a veteran of the world war, to lead the attempt to flood the country with 12 per cent wines and 4 per cent beer.

There is not the slightest possibility of Congress approving such a drastic proposal, but the anti-prohibitionists hope to force a vote on a "light wine and beer" amendment when the bonus is taken up in the House.

Mr. Hill's Argument

Mr. Hill appeared before the committee today to try to convince the Ways and Means members that nearly the entire expense of cash bonus payments could be paid from taxes on the manufacture of wines and beer sold in original packages for home consumption. By a tax of 20 cents a gallon on beer and 40 cents a gallon on wines, he estimated that more than \$1,500,000,000 could be raised annually, or enough to finance total cash payments to 4,000,000 former service men in five years.

Mr. Hill contended that Congress, under the Eighteenth Amendment, has

authority to determine the alcoholic content of beverages. His proposed legislation, he declared, would be constitutional under the national prohibition amendment and could be effected by changing the Volstead enforcement law, which defines salable alcoholic beverages as those containing not in excess of one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

Hidden away in the terms of the proposed law is a provision for a federal local option law for beer and wine. It proposes that each of the Congressional districts shall constitute a federal local option district. The question of local option on wines and beer would be put up to the voters of each district. Upon the result so taken each district would decide for itself whether the manufacture and sale of these beverages should be permitted within its limits.

Veterans Opposed to Plan

Advocates of this method of financing the bonus will find little support from veteran organizations, since the American Legion and others have washed their hands of any proposal that would prove an entering wedge in breaking down the enforcement law.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is to appear before the Ways and Means Committee tomorrow and offer suggestions for new sources of taxation in connection with the bonus. Debate on the bonus question in the Senate today during consideration of the foreign debt refunding bill emphasized the desire of the Administration for early enactment of the legislation—provided reasonable methods of financing the initial payments can be worked out.

While hopeful of early passage of a bonus bill, the Ways and Means Committee will not be hurried by outside influences. Refusal of the Administration to sanction plans for meeting the expenses out of collections on the foreign indebtedness, because of the uncertainties and the time involved, makes it imperative for the Ways and Means Committee to agree on some form of special taxation that will not prove unpopular during the Congressional primaries and elections.

To add to the confusion over the question, support is growing among certain Republicans in the House in favor of the Democratic proposal for direct appropriations and the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

NANSEN ASKS FUNDS FOR NEEDY IN RUSSIA

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Special Cable)—Dr. Nansen made a great appeal on behalf of the famine areas in Russia at Queen's Hall last night. In the course of his speech he said the nations had refused his request for £5,000,000, which was but half the cost of a battle cruiser. The need was extreme in the richest granary of Europe; a district larger than France with a population of 33,000,000, of whom 19,000,000 were sorely stricken. It would be good business to save Russia, he claimed. The Soviet had already done what it could and charity in four months had provided £1,250,000. The guarantees he had received from the Soviet Government had in his opinion proved ample and he assured the audience that all funds would be properly applied.

SHANTUNG ISSUE SETTLED; TREATIES FORMALLY APPROVED

Conference Expressions

"This treaty absolutely ends the race in naval competition. At the same time it leaves the security of the powers unimpaired, but it means more. The best thing is the spirit manifested by which we were able to reach this conclusion."—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

"The sovereignty of China will be restored and when that hoped-for completed the Province of Shantung will become in the fullest sense an integral part of that country."—Arthur Balfour, head of the British delegation.

"There can be no better evidence of the friendly sentiment that has always animated the British Empire toward China than the spontaneous offer to return Wei-Hai-Wei to China."—Dr. Alfred See, Chinese Minister.

"It cannot be said that the hatred of war and the love of civilization which have been so powerfully expressed through all the labors of this Conference should not succeed in penetrating conscience so full of life and power that it will make it impossible for any government to start on a new war."—Albert Sarraut, of the French delegation.

Integrity of China Passed On and Rules Are Adopted to Lessen Barbarities of Poison Gas and Other Warfare

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Special)—The naval treaty was formally adopted, the details of the hoped-for agreement on Shantung officially made public, resolutions tending to preserve the integrity of China passed on and rules tending to minimize barbarities of submarine and poison gas warfare reported at today's plenary session of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, not the most spectacular, but the most momentous one which has been held, unless it may have been the first, at which Mr. Hughes presented the American proposals for reduction of naval armament and which were embodied with little change in the treaty acted upon by the Conference today.

"No more extraordinary and significant treaty was ever entered into," Mr. Hughes declared; "extraordinary because we no longer merely talk of the desirability of diminishing the burden of naval armaments, but we actually limit them; extraordinary because effected in a field where the nations are most jealous of their power." This treaty ends, absolutely, the race in competition in naval armaments. At the same time it leaves the relative security of the great naval powers unimpaired.

Important Questions Settled

The first part of the session was devoted to reports of the action taken on various important questions relating to China by the Far Eastern Committee since the last session, all of which were assented to by the representatives of the nine powers, after Mr. Hughes had presented them. These resolutions have been adopted in committee from time to time. They relate to the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China; the withdrawal of armed forces from China; the open door in China; reduction of Chinese military forces; publicity with regard to all matters affecting the political and other international obligations of China, and of the several powers in relation to China; and the maintenance of radio stations in China.

A comprehensive resolution relating to customs duties in China, which was

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Naval and Submarine Compacts

Both Passed On Favorably by Armament Conference—Delegates Cheer the News

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Special)—When Mr. Hughes said, "I am happy to be able to announce to the Conference that I have been informed by the representatives of the governments of China and Japan that the Japanese controversy has been settled," at the plenary session today, there was a sudden outburst of applause from the floor and galleries, especially strong from the sections occupied by members of Congress.

While the terms were being set forth, the keenest interest was manifested in all parts of the hall and the fact that this question had finally been settled lifted the entire proceedings to a plane of greater hopefulness and confidence. Mr. Hughes proceeded to communicate to the Conference the terms of settlement as agreed upon by the representatives of the two governments. The first part dealt with the former German leased territory of Kiaochow, which is to be restored to China, each of the two governments appointing a commission to carry out the arrangements relating to the transfer of the administration and of public property and to settle other matters. The transfer and adjustment are to be completed as soon as possible, in any case not later than six months from the date of the agreement coming into force.

Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway

The nub of the controversy, which, proving too formidable for the Conference itself, was relegated to meetings of the Chinese and Japanese representatives with the good offices of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour in the offing, was the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway. More than 30 meetings were held before any conclusion could be reached, and it was not known to the public until Mr. Hughes made the announcement this morning that a way out had been found. The article in the agreement relating to the railway was as follows:

"Japan shall transfer to China the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches, together with all the properties appurtenant thereto, including wharves, warehouses and other similar properties.

"China, on her part, undertakes to reimburse to Japan the actual value of the railway properties mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The actual value to be so reimbursed shall consist of the sum of 53,406,141 gold marks, or its equivalent, plus the amount which Japan, during her administration of the railway, has actually expended for permanent improvements or additions to the said properties, less a suitable allowance for depreciation. It is understood that no charge will be made with respect to the wharves, warehouses and other similar properties, except for such permanent improvements or additions to them as may have been made by Japan during her administration of the railway, less a suitable allowance for depreciation.

Joint Railway Committee

"The Government of Japan and the Government of China shall each appoint three commissioners to form a joint railway commission, with powers to appraise the actual value of the railway properties on the basis defined in the preceding paragraph, and to arrange the transfer of the said properties.

"Such transfer shall be completed as soon as possible, not later than nine months from the date of the coming into force of the present agreement. "China shall, simultaneously with the completion of the transfer of the railway properties, deliver to Japan Chinese Government treasury notes, secured on the properties and revenues of the railway and running for a period of 15 years, but redeemable at the option of China at the end of five years from the date of the delivery of the treasury notes, or at any time thereafter upon six months' previous notice.

"Pending the redemption of the said treasury notes, the Chinese Government will select and appoint, for so long a period as the said notes remain unredeemed, a Japanese subject to the post of traffic manager and another Japanese subject to be chief accountant jointly with the Chinese chief accountant, with coordinate functions. These officials shall all be under the direction, control and supervision of the Chinese managing director and removable for cause.

Chinese Participation

"The entire subordinate staff of the Japanese traffic manager and of the Japanese chief accountant is to be appointed by the Chinese managing director; and after two years and a half from the date of the transfer of the railway, the Chinese Government may appoint an assistant traffic manager of Chinese nationality, for the period of two years and a half, and that such assistant Chinese traffic manager may also be appointed at any time after six months' notice for the redemption of the treasury notes is given.

"The Japanese delegation declares that Japan has no intention to claim that China is under any obligation

(Continued on Page Four Column Seven)

TWO OPPOSITIONS WHEN PARLIAMENT OF CANADA MEETS

Progressives Outnumber Conservatives, but Latter Seem More Likely to Oppose Liberal Government Aggressively

OTTAWA (Special).—With the return by acclamation of all but one of Premier King's new Cabinet, and with the election in Grenville County, Ont., of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Premier, the Canadian Government and oppositions are now in a position to assemble in the Fourteenth Parliament, which will likely be called for the first week in March.

The Administration is busily engaged in the preparation of the estimates for the next fiscal year, and involving ways and means by which more than \$500,000 may be raised to meet them. A heavy task confronts the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the new Minister of Finance, who finds fixed charges in themselves tremendously increased since he held the position in the days of the Laurier régime. Interest charges on the national debt alone have increased during the period from \$12,000,000 to \$130,000,000. Pensions, which in the days of Mr. Fielding's former incumbency were infinitesimal, now total \$30,000,000 a year. Railroad deficits, which in the days before Canada entered upon national ownership were unknown to the taxpayer, now total more than \$70,000,000, including fixed charges.

Mr. Stewart Lacks Seat

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, and former Premier of Alberta, still lacks a seat in the Commons. The Progressive Party swept that province both in the provincial and federal elections, capturing every seat in the latter. Negotiations looking toward the enlistment of members of that party to the cabinet, on a straight Liberal basis, failed, the Hon. T. A. Crerar and his forces preferring to retain their entry as a party, but promising support to Premier King in the matter of progressive reforms.

Mr. Stewart has just returned from Alberta, where he canvassed the situation in the search for a seat. H. W. Wood, who heads the movement in that province, however, and who is more determined even than Mr. Crerar to maintain and foster the party on a purely class basis, looked coldly upon any proposal whereby any Progressive should resign his seat to make way for Mr. Stewart. Under the circumstances it has been suggested that the Minister of Interior find a seat in Argenteuil, Que., vacant by the passing of Peter McGibbon; but Mr. Stewart prefers, if possible, to run in his own province. "I have not yet abandoned hope of the success of the negotiations," he declared on his return to Ottawa.

Other Ministers Unopposed

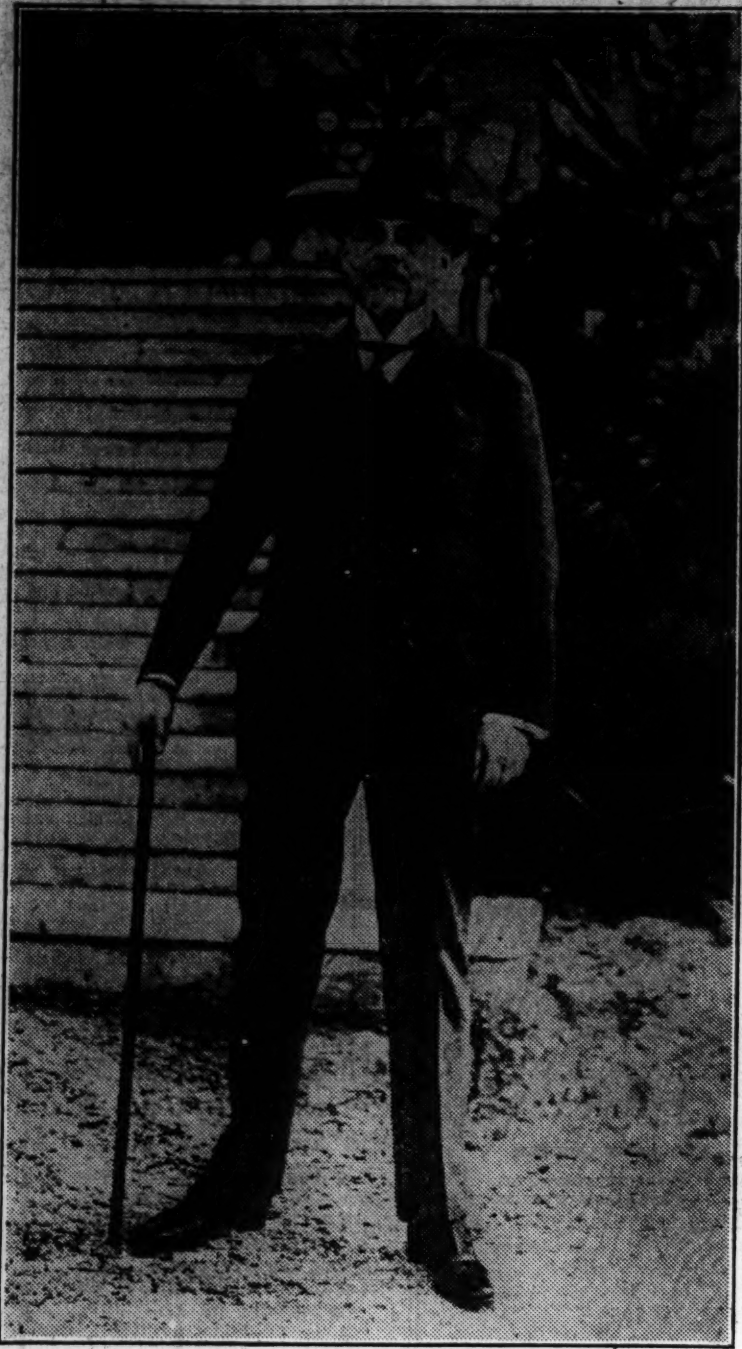
None of the other members of the King government was opposed for reelection. On nomination day J. A. M. Armstrong, former Conservative candidate in the county, offered himself, and was formally nominated as opponent of Premier King in North York. In the meantime ex-Premier Meighen was opposed in Grenville County, where he sought reelection following his personal defeat in Portage la Prairie, by A. K. Patterson, Progressive. Liberals put up no candidate against Mr. Meighen, as took little interest in the contest. It was feared, however, that the opposing of Premier King by a Conservative would create resentment in the Liberal ranks which might find vent through a combination of Liberals and Progressive voters in Grenville to defeat Mr. Meighen. Mr. Armstrong was therefore indicted, one day after nomination, to withdraw from North York, and the Premier was declared elected by acclamation. Mr. Meighen secured reelection in turn by a majority of 1630 over Mr. Patterson. The result indicated that the Liberals had held aloof from the campaign, and in the majority of cases voted not at all. A feature of the Grenville by-election was the aggressive campaign waged, on behalf of the Progressive candidate, by Miss Agnes McPhail, M. P., for Southeast Grey, Canada's first woman member of Parliament.

Mr. Meighen Seeks Confirmation

While Mr. Meighen has been safely reelected, he has declared that he will not continue the leadership of his party until he has been further confirmed to the position. Premier King was elected to the position of Liberal leader in national convention held in 1919. Ex-Premier Meighen was recommended by Sir Robert Borden as the successor of Sir Robert when he resigned in July of 1920. Sir Robert was guided in his selection by the advice of his followers in the House. Mr. Meighen now feels that, having led his party to defeat in the general election of Dec. 6, he would be guilty of an act of usurpation if he did not seek the confidence of the party to carry on as leader in opposition. The chief trouble is that the followers of Mr. Meighen and the Conservative Party in the next House are from only three provinces of the Dominion. The usual resort to a parliamentary caucus for purposes of confirming leadership cannot therefore very well be had; and a national convention is inevitable. In the meantime Mr. Meighen will carry on in the House as temporary leader.

Which Is Opposition Party?

Some doubt exists, however, as to which of the opposition groups, Progressive or Conservative, will assume the rôle of official opposition. A salary is provided for one leader of the opposition and no more. Mr. Crerar has behind him some 65 members; Mr. Meighen only about 50. It would



Dr. Walter Rathenau

Germany's new Minister of Foreign Affairs

appear, therefore, that upon Mr. Crerar would devolve the task of official opposition leader. On the other hand, the political platforms of the Liberals and Progressives are very similar; in fact the government is practically assured of Progressive support if the government carries out its own platform conscientiously and consistently, especially so far as the tariff and railways are concerned.

Mr. Meighen's platform is protectionist on the tariff, on the railway question, however, he stands with the Progressives for consolidation of the Nationals and the Grand Trunk. But altogether there is more both in the character of Mr. Meighen's platform, and in the policies which he espouses, to fit him for the rôle of aggressive opposition than in the character and policies of Mr. Crerar. At the worst the government need fear only constructive opposition from Mr. Crerar. Mr. Meighen's type of opposition may be calculated to be both critical and destructive.

Campaign For Dry Austria Planned

American to Combat Propaganda Against Prohibition

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1 (Special).—E. L. Hohenthal, one of the veterans of the Prohibition Party, will sail Saturday to work for a dry Austria and to combat misleading propaganda in Europe about prohibition in the United States. It was announced today at headquarters here of the Prohibition Foundation for World Work.

This organization, which is the foreign field branch of the Prohibition Party, will open its first European office in Vienna, under circumstances which it regards as particularly favorable, since the President of the Austrian Republic heads the dry movement there. Mr. Hohenthal will also take charge of the prohibition work in Tzecho-Slovakia and expects later to establish an independent branch in Prague.

Arrangements for the Vienna office were made last summer by Virgil G. Hinchaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, when he was helping to organize the dry forces of these two republics.

Plans laid out for the American prohibitionist call for an educational campaign starting at once, an extensive lecture program and inclusion in school books of temperance material similar to that used in a number of states in this country.

Mr. Hohenthal, whose home is in Manchester, Conn., has been chairman of the Connecticut Prohibition Party for a number of years. One of the most active workers in the national party, he is now a member of its executive committee. His parents were of foreign extraction, and he expects his work in Austria to be facilitated by his familiarity with the language.

Effectment Suit Against City

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Summons in a suit of ejectment brought by the state of Massachusetts against the city of Rochester were served on Mayor Vanzandt today by a deputy United States marshal. Massachusetts seeks to eject the city from the shore of Lake Ontario, claiming title under the treaty of Hartford of 1786. The issues in the case are listed for trial on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MR. McADOO DEFENDS RAIL CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT

Former Director-General Declares Carriers Were Handed Back to Private Owners After War in Better Condition Than When They Were Taken Over by State

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Special).—When, after the period of governmental control of the railroads, the properties were handed back to their owners and returned to private management, they were from every standpoint in much better condition than they were when the government was forced to take them over as a war measure.

With this opening statement, William G. McAdoo, former Director-General of Railroads, started in today to present to the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce the reverse of the story presented to officials by railroad executives ever since the period of federal control ended.

The Senate committee is now engaged in an exhaustive investigation of the causes of the troubles of the carriers, and special attention is being devoted to charges which the latter make that the conditions of the roads when they were returned is responsible for all their present troubles. This contention has been vigorously challenged by railroad labor which regards Mr. McAdoo as their star witness.

Statistics Produced

The former Director-General addressed himself to three counts made against federal operation:

1. That the properties were inefficiently managed.
2. That they were under-maintained and returned in a demoralized condition.
3. That labor was inefficient and that the wage scale inaugurated by the government had a demoralizing effect.

To each of these Mr. McAdoo gave a categorical denial, producing a mass of statistics, including the testimony of railroad operators, to show that the charges were the result of recklessness, for which ignorance, design or selfish purpose alone could account.

The roads when taken over by the government in 1918 were operated, Mr. McAdoo said, practically with the equipment of 1915 in spite of the greatly increased strain placed on the facilities by the war.

Additional Stock Returned

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the Railroad Administration purchased 4226 new locomotives and 159,075 freight cars. Counting the equipment built in railroad shops, we turned back to the carriers 2006 more locomotives, 26,815 more freight cars and 1051 passenger cars than we received in 1918. In 1918 we received letters written by the regional directors after he had left his post informing what the government had done to restore efficiency in the transportation system. All the measures taken, including the increase in the wages of railroad labor, the letter signed by the regional directors of six main systems said were unavoidable.

The work performed by railroad labor, on account of which the executives presented to the government a bill of damages running into hundreds of millions of dollars, the witness praised, stated that the engine which the government had done to restore efficiency in the transportation system. All the measures taken, including the increase in the wages of railroad labor, the letter signed by the regional directors of six main systems said were unavoidable.

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Large State Investments
"This unusual and increased locomotive tractive power and freight car tonnage capacity is indisputable evidence that when the railroads were returned they were a better equipped machine than when taken over by the government, and made possible the 1920 record of which the railway executives boast."

"How could the expenditure of \$1,219,840,291 in permanent improvements and in additional motive power and equipment for the railroads have been an injury to the properties? The boasted performance in 1920 is due not only to the fact that the government had greatly improved the physical condition of the properties and made them a more efficient operating machine, but because, on the petition of the railroad executives, within two and one-half months after they had regained possession of the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission restored the practices of the United States Railroad Administration in order to enable the railroad executives successfully to meet the conditions with which they were faced. There was, in fact, a breakdown in transportation in May, 1920, which caused the railroad executives to file a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission in which they confessed their inability to secure adequate transportation output and

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK
"GET TOGETHER"
AT THE HIPPODROME
Mat. Daily 8
Best Seats 1

made the same old complaints of lack of locomotives and freight cars, inability to use existing equipment in the most efficient manner and repeated their old excuses about the general shortage and inefficiency of railroad labor."

Purchase of Lake Walden Is Urged

Plan Favored as Memorial to Thoreau and Emerson

Lovers of nature and admirers of Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson have enthusiastically endorsed the plan for the State purchase, as a permanent memorial, Lake Walden, in Concord, Mass., on whose shores Thoreau lived as a hermit, declared George G. Moyses, state Representative, in urging his measure for such a purchase at a hearing yesterday before the legislative committee on conservation. He presented as his strongest argument a description of conditions which have grown up in sad contrast with the lake which Thoreau described as "a perennial spring in the midst of pine and oak woods, without any visible inlet or outlet, except by the clouds and evaporation."

This is the second time that Mr. Moyses has presented this measure, it having failed of passage last year. The agitation in connection with it, however, he said, has aroused a widespread support of the plan as a fitting memorial and a valuable reservation. The opposition presented against the bill last year by owners of real estate in the vicinity of Lake Walden was not in evidence at yesterday's hearing, and Mr. Moyses characterized as absurd the statement that the lake would degenerate into a common "resort."

It was on the shores or in the region of the lake that Emerson did much of his writing. It was there that he made friends with Thoreau, the nature lover, of whom he wrote, "his intimacy with animals suggested what Thomas Fuller records of Butler, the apologist, 'that either he had told the bees things, or the bees had told him.'"

Also, not far from the lake is the home of Louisa M. Alcott, and to the shores of Walden came men and women, writers of Thoreau's day and later days. "The water," Thoreau has written in description of the lake of which it is now sought to make a reservation, "is so transparent that the bottom can be easily discerned at the depth of 25 or 30 feet. Paddling over it, you may see, many feet beneath the surface, the schools of perch and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars, and you think that they must be acetic fish that find a subsistence there."

VENEZUELAN TRADE OPEN TO CANADIANS

MONTREAL (Special).—At a meeting of the executive of the Montreal Export Club Guillermo Todd, Venezuelan trade commissioner and commercial attaché to the Venezuelan Legation at London, told of the opportunities for trade between Canada and Venezuela.

Mr. Todd said his mission to Canada was particularly to arrange for a direct line of steamships between the two countries. He considered that there was ample opportunity for reciprocal trade, Venezuela producing many lines of goods that might with advantage be imported direct to Canada, while Canada had lines of manufactured goods which would find a ready market in Venezuela.

At the present time, he said, there was no direct steamship service between the two countries, but it was understood that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line boats, by adding two days to their trips, could include certain Venezuelan ports, this line being subsidized by the Canadian Government.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE ASKS STATE SUPPORT

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Special).—Approving Gov. Nathan L. Miller's statement that "the great thing that is needed just now is the development of a strong public opinion in support of enforcement of law," the board of directors of the Anti-Saloon League has requested the support of the state

Augusta—Charleston
—Savannah
Through Service Daily
Leave Penn. Terminal, New York,
9.15 A. M.

Atlantic Coast
Line
"The Standard Railroad of the South"
-5 Through Trains Daily
Apply J. E. JOHNSON, N. Y. Act.
548 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Assembly to see that enabling legislation making strict prohibition enforcement possible in communities is given a fair chance.

This legislation is not requested for the benefit of the Anti-Saloon League, it is pointed out, as the league is known to be a representative agency. This will bring about greater benefit to the general public in the better enforcement and more general observance of the prohibition law, the board of directors of the Anti-Saloon League requests is a fair trial of this legislation to prove its anticipated effectiveness.

LEADER OF W. C. T. U. SURVEYS FIELD

Miss Anna A. Gordon, the President of Temperance Union Is Completing Tour of World

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 1 (Special).—Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said here today that she hoped next year to complete her survey of the world's W. C. T. U., organized during 40 years, with a trip to the Orient. She starts next week for Mexico, Cuba and Bahamas, the last part of her review of W. C. T. U. work in this hemisphere.

Miss Gordon has recently fallen heir to the leadership of the world's W. C. T. U., which will hold its next annual meeting convention in Philadelphia in November. She visited Europe in 1920 and five South American republics last year.

Several other prominent W. C. T. U. workers are going out to foreign lands this year, Miss Gordon added. Miss Deborah Knox Livingston of Rhode Island sails next month for South Africa and Mrs. Mary Harris Armour of Georgia goes in August to Australia and New Zealand.

"W. C. T. U. work has been carried on in Mexico for a number of years and the women there have done splendidly," Miss Gordon said today. "They have been urging me to come for a long time and now I have found it possible. I would not have the idea get abroad that I am carrying a program to Mexico. I find rather in visiting foreign countries that I can always bring away more than I can give. I hope to aid in Mexico and Cuba in getting new members and in organizing."

Miss Gordon plans to arrive in Mexico City on Feb. 15. She expects to remain in Mexico about a month, visiting Cuba and the Bahamas on her way back.

MAGNETO COMPANY INQUIRY ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Federal inquiry into the sale by A. Mitchell Palmer, former alien property custodian, of the Bosch Magneto Company, has been transferred from Boston to New York, Assistant United States Attorney Joyce announced today.

Data gathered in the three-week investigation at Boston has been brought here, Mr. Joyce said, and the inquiry will be speeded up to determine whether there is anything to submit to a grand jury.

The Bosch magneto property was transferred during the war to Martin E. Kern, who, it was charged, was a personal friend of Mr. Palmer.

NEW IMMIGRATION STATION

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (Special).—Immigrants coming through the port of Los Angeles into the United States after March 15 will be received at a completely equipped station, which is now being erected on the site of the naval hospital and will furnish accommodation for more than 100 persons.

Price Cut on Dodge Cars

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—Announcement was made today by Dodge Bros. of reductions in the prices of their motor cars ranging from \$85 to \$345 on the various models. The cut in the touring car is \$105 and on the sedan \$345. The coupe is cut \$305 and the roadster \$85.

Candidate for Renomination

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 1.—Wallace H. White, Jr., of Lewiston, representative in Congress from the second district of Maine, announced this afternoon that he will be a candidate for renomination in the Republican primaries.

COURT MAY HEAR POLISH DISPUTE

Lithuania Likely to Attempt to Have Controversy With Warsaw Government Decided by International Jurists

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Special Cable).—Preliminary conversations between judges of the International Court of Justice began Tuesday at The Hague and the formal opening, to be performed probably by Queen Wilhelmina, will take place, as already stated, on Feb. 15 at the Peace Palace. All of the judges, with the exception of Dr. Wang of China and Dr. Demetriu Negules of Rumania, have arrived and consultations are taking place under the acting chairmanship of Judge Loder, formerly judge of the Netherlands Supreme Court and one of the founders of the International Society of Maritime Law.

Until the formal opening, the proceedings will be concerned with matters which must inevitably be settled in the case of a new experimental international body with no precedents to work on. The methods of procedure will occupy much attention and the agenda still has to be drawn up before serious work begins.

The Vilna Question

It is anticipated that Lithuania will attempt to have its dispute with Poland decided by the court and will claim damages for the breach of one of many agreements arrived at between these two states, namely, the Suwalki agreement of 1920, which was concerned with the delimitation of boundaries. It is also reported that the Vilna question will be submitted to the court by Lithuania.

A difficulty at once arises in connection with this matter in the fact that jurisdiction of the court, except in special cases provided for by the treaty and otherwise, is not compulsory, but it is open to any state to accept voluntarily by declaration compulsory jurisdiction in certain categories of disputes.

While 45 states have signed the protocol of signature of the Permanent Court of International Justice, only 13 have signed the optional clause concerning compulsory jurisdiction of the court, while 30 have deposited deeds of ratification to the general protocol with the League of Nations. Poland is in the last category but her attitude toward submitting the Lithuanian dispute to the court is still undefined.

Machinery of Court

Before that or any other question can be decided the court must make provision for its own machinery. It must appoint a registrar and permanent staff to define the exact status and functions of the deputy judges and the occasion and manner of their participation in the court's deliberations, elect a president and vice-president of the court and determine the order of seniority of the judges and deputy judges. The rules of the court for ordinary and summary proceedings need to be drawn up and the manner in which technical assessors are to be chosen from the panels to advise on the labor, transit or communications cases. It will be discussed as to whether a recommendation shall be made to the 51 governments who are members of the League to grant rank and title to the judges of the international court.

Other matters of lesser importance, such as judicial robes, official seals and stamps, will occupy the attention of the preliminary meetings which will be resumed later in the week. The formal court will be welcomed on behalf of the Netherlands Government and the League of Nations in the Peace Palace and a presidential hammer will be presented. The president of the court having replied, the members of the court will then take the oath of office.

DISORDERS IN SILESIA

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Two French soldiers were killed and 25 wounded in the disorders on Monday night at Petersdorf, Silesia, according to the latest reports from Gleiwitz. Shots were exchanged while the soldiers were searching houses for arms.

Spreads on Bread

KRAFT
CHEESE
IN TINS

PORTUGAL AND HER POLITICAL PARTIES

New Ministry of Cunha Leal Faced by Same Problems That Caused Downfall of Previous Republican Government

LISBON (Special).—Life in Lisbon, Oporto and a few other places may be highly unsatisfactory in many respects and continually anxious, but it is never dull. Less so here, perhaps, than anywhere else in Europe, for an air of respectability and a tone of romance are imparted to many proceedings that might otherwise appear too sordid, and, when necessity compels, the country and government can present for a brief space of time the appearance of all being well.

Thus, when the representatives of foreign parliaments came to Lisbon a few months ago to discuss economics and other things, they regarded the capital at first as being an ideal and most tranquil retreat for the tired folks of other lands; the sun was shining, business and pleasure seemed to be conducted most sedately and quite as usual, and all was apparently happy. Yet Portugal only the night before, as it were, had been passing through one revolutionary movement, and as soon as the foreign parliamentarians went off again she resumed her wild proceeding.

What Portugal Needs

All of this frequently leads him who contemplates on to the belief that what Portugal wants for her salvation now is not merely a strong man, but one with a keen sense of the romantic. A royalist pretender of determination who went to business in this way would probably succeed.

These contemplations and others like them become more and more relevant as each new republican government comes to power and as it inevitably finds itself in extreme difficulties in the first few days of its existence, no matter what its ideas, its strength, and its sincerities may be. The new ministry of Cunha Leal is no exception to the rule. Being more honest than others, being possessed of a fairly true sense of the Portuguese realities in all their gravity, it seemed that it started with a fair chance. But, like the rest that had gone before, it very soon found itself in difficulties, and was barely a fortnight old when the question of resignation was its chief preoccupation.

Republicans and Democrats

As in so many other cases, the dominating republican parties, the Democrats and their allies, proposed to put their spoke in the Cunha Leal wheel despite their qualified understanding at the outset to give him what support they could, without which he could make no attempt to govern. These party sections through their jealousies and their weaknesses are unable to govern themselves, and would govern badly if they did, but they dominate and they exercise a stern controlling influence over any other section that they permit themselves to tolerate for a little while.

Cunha Leal having been willing to attempt to govern—a matter needing courage now—and it being plainly indicated that he was the most desirable Premier, even if his prospects were not as bright as they might be, there was a demand for him, and the controlling parties had to make their usual show of tolerance and restate their formula that while all was right they would give their support to the government, and would supply representatives, but not in the official way of an alliance or anything of that kind. Within a few days they have found reasons for moderating even the limited friendliness of this attitude.

A Consideration of Difficulty

Again the Octubrists, the revolutionaries who, to the accomplishment of some blood shedding, disposed of a government three months ago, are a consideration of difficulty. They have no political party status like all the other sections. They have influences behind them, of course, big ones, but they have no recognized political organization, and so they cannot in this sense intrigue and control like the rest. They have an ambition to be able to do so; they covet representation in Parliament and are apparently determined to have it.

Now the Premier, Mr. Cunha Leal, brings forward much the same proposition in a different way. He is not the agent or the nominee of the Octubrists to any extent, but he recognizes their situation and their determination and conceived it to be to the general advantage to conciliate them to some extent if possible, despite their violent opposition to himself at the outset. He therefore proposed to the dominating parties that way should be made for a certain number of candidates who would be outside the usual party systems, indicating the Octubrists specially. The dominating parties will have nothing to do with the scheme, and at once declared that unless it were given up they would abandon the Cunha Leal ministry and withdraw from it such representation as they had. Here was a complexity. While things are as they are, and until some gigantic upheaval has cleared away all this political tangle, nothing can be done with these dominating parties hostile. It is naturally said that they could not be expected to vote for their opponents, the Octubrists. But if the Octubrists have no say in the matter, gain no representation, and are not able in any way to influence the elections then a new Parliament will be made which will be pretty much the same as the one whose dissolution they were chiefly instrumental in obtaining.



Former Emperor Charles and Empress Zita
Royal exiles on a shopping tour on the Island of Madeira

NEW IMMIGRATION PROJECT WOULD RELIEVE CONGESTION

Measure, Now Pending, Will Decide Naturalization of Children by Land of Their Birth and Call for Complete Examinations in Reading and Speaking English

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Special).—Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the Immigration Commission of the House, in an address before the women members of the National Civic Federation here today, outlined the purposes of a bill now pending which will ameliorate the present congestion of immigrants when the quotas of countries have been exhausted.

The speaker said that it had been decided that the naturalization of a minor child shall be determined, if the amendment to the present naturalization law is accepted, by the land of its birth. If born on Ellis Island, for instance, it will automatically become an American. Other points in the bill which he cited as being of particular interest to women were: first, that a woman might be naturalized separately in her own right; second, that there is a clause which will permit a woman to retain her status of American citizenship, although married to a foreigner; finally, that the bill advocates a complete test in reading, writing, and speaking English.

Fair Treatment Granted

Congressman Johnson pointed out that the United States had been remarkably fair in its treatment of foreigners, even under existing conditions. In the last year only 30,000 immigrants had been returned. Of these 8000 were returned because of their criminal record. Of these 250,000 went back with Emma Goldman during the war.

The largest group of sympathizers today, he said, in favor of some form of restricted immigration comes from New York. Ten years ago the reverse was the case.

"You read all sorts of things about me in the foreign press," Mr. Johnson said. "You will hear that I am for a very restricted immigration, but the contrary is the case. I am for a safe and sane policy of naturalization which will be incorporated in a law which will stand in the statute books until it will be possible for nations to negotiate treaties on the question, and that will not come for years and years."

Immigrants' Viewpoint

The audience was requested to look at the problem for a moment from the side of the immigrant. The case of an average Russian was taken. He leaves the wretched state of affairs in his own country and comes over here expecting to find freedom. Instead he encounters opposition at once in the mass of tangled laws through which he must puzlingly find his way. "He finds more laws than under the regime of the Tsar," it was declared. Mr. Johnson added that in the past 10 years naturalization per year had been at the rate of 200,000. He expressed great disappointment at the fact that the United States is actually making a large profit from immigration. "During the last year," he continued, "the United States has made over \$4,000,000, over and above operating expenses, from the sale of passports alone."

William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, also spoke. He said the Washington Conference had been "one of the great progressive movements of the time."

Mr. Gompers Opposes Compulsory Insurance

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Samuel Gompers today announced himself as uncompromisingly opposed to any form of compulsory unemployment insurance at the second day's session of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Gompers' remarks were precipitated by an address by John Rogers

Commons, professor at Wisconsin University, who advocated unemployment insurance laws along the lines of the existing Workmen's Compensation Law. He favored a law which would impose the unemployment insurance expense upon the employers under state regulation and supervision.

In answer, Mr. Gompers declared the workers wanted employment and not insurance. "If we were to have compulsory unemployment insurance," he said, "the working people would be subjected to rules and regulations and investigations and supervision of almost every act of their lives. It would open the door to the government agents and agencies who would spy and pry into the very innermost recesses of the home life."

CONTEST OVER POSTAL CHARGES

British Treasury and Post Office Differ on the Issue of Profit or Service at Cost

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Special Cable).—An interesting struggle is taking place between the Postmaster-General and the British Treasury. According to press statements, postal affairs were in an insolvent state until F. G. Kelway, the present Postmaster-General, took steps to restore solvency by a substantial increase of postal rates, which gained him much unpopularity. These increases are said to have served their purpose, and if continued would produce an estimated surplus of £10,000,000 next year.

The Postmaster-General, therefore, in framing estimates for 1922-1923, proposed a substantial reduction in postal rates and increased collections and deliveries. This proposal is opposed by the Treasury officials, who demand that the present rates be maintained and that the prospective £10,000,000 go toward reduction of taxation.

Nothing is yet decided but, if the influence of business men carries any weight, there is every prospect of its suggested reduction, notwithstanding the Treasury's argument that in the past the Treasury has been called upon to make up the deficit occurring occasionally in post office history. For some months business men have been leaving no stone unturned that would restore pre-war postage rates, but hitherto unsuccessfully.

COLLEGE APPLICANTS INCREASE
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—A 60 per cent increase in the number of students applying for admission to Brown University in the mid-winter class was reported today by Registrar Guild. There were 40 applicants, more than ever before in the history of the college. Fifteen of the applications were received from New York students.

Medical Liberty League

"Just Suppose"
St. James Theatre
Seats for our benefit, Tues., Feb. 7, Mat. & Eve., on sale only at League Office, 18 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Main 2394.

PARIS, Feb. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Questions as to who will play the board bill of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, now exiled on the Island of Madeira, and how much will be allowed for their expenses, will be taken up at a forthcoming meeting in Paris of representatives of various European countries.

OBSTACLES TO THE GENOA CONFERENCE

Complete Liquidation of Urgent Problems Regarded as Necessary Before International Gathering Takes Place

PARIS, Feb. 1 (Special Cable).—More and more the strong movement of opinion in favor of a postponement of the Genoa conference gains ground. The reasons are somewhat obvious. Without America actively assisting hopes are held to be doomed to disappointment. France is undoubtedly reluctant. Germany has announced too exultantly her intention of obtaining a revision of the Treaty and Russia does not hide the game which she means to play. Therefore the French do not think the moment opportune, while there seems to be more weakening on the British side. These apparent differences between France and England make it difficult to envisage a larger congress until at least every effort has been made to settle the allied quarrel.

Suspension of the Near East negotiations is, in spite of earlier optimism, to be regarded seriously. The hitch denotes great difficulties. Indeed it is not concealed that conversations between the two countries are less easy on account of the personality of Raymond Poincaré and his methods. That there must be a complete liquidation of urgent problems, such as reparations, before the meeting at Genoa, is generally admitted and in the present circumstances it seems impossible that the month of February will be long enough to permit any kind of accord.

In the entourage of the French Premier it is regarded as unthinkable that points should be allowed to arise at Genoa on which there will be a Franco-British quarrel in the presence of German and Russian representatives. The present diplomatic mishaps and the general opposition to a premature international gathering that would be dangerously disillusioning make it clear that a postponement will be sought and England, who is the prime mover in the matter, can hardly refuse delay.

Evidence which reaches The Christian Science Monitor to this effect is unmistakable, in spite of official denials and assurances.

FIRST WOMAN DRY ENFORCEMENT AGENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Appointment of Miss Georgia Hopley of Bucyrus, O., as the first woman general prohibition agent to be attached to the mobile enforcement forces of the headquarters unit was announced today by Commissioner Haynes.

Miss Hopley is a former Ohio newspaper woman and was active in the Harding campaign in Ohio, having charge of the work of the women throughout the State.

C. H. ALDEN CO.
Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE SHOES
Standardizing quality, style and fit
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Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Kellum Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

BANK SEES BETTER PROSPECTS AHEAD

Readjustment Processes Are Said to Be Working Slowly, but Surely, With Improved Farm Prices in View

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Special).—"Reviewing world economic conditions, the National City Bank, in a statement issued today, said that while it might seem very desirable for the United States to be represented at the Genoa Conference, yet the position of delegates from the United States would be exceedingly difficult, for the reason that much would be expected of them and they would be in a position to promise practically nothing.

Of general business conditions the bank says that the year 1921 has been the worst experienced by most men doing business today, but no worse than expected, and it adds that the business community stood up under the strain remarkably well. It cannot yet be confidently said that the bottom has been reached in all lines; in manufactured goods costs have yet to be materially reduced.

Rail Adjustment Needed
Industries having to do with primary products probably are on safe ground, the statement continues. The outlook for house building is better than for any other construction work and is counted quite promising, with some giving way in materials, prices and wages. The railroad labor situation is called ridiculous and "it would seem to be time that the public waking up to the fact that the cost of operating the roads is not wholly a matter between the companies and the employees, but of general concern."

Readjustment processes are found to be working slowly, but undoubted progress is being made in restoring the industrial balance which is necessary, it is stated, to full industrial activity.

Of agricultural conditions, it is found that hogs in February rose; but eggs slumped badly, but dairy products held up well.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, who have been investigating food stocks in Europe, report that all the countries accustomed to import foodstuffs must buy largely before the next harvest. German buying in December was checked by the falling mark, but she will still require 2,000,000 tons.

"In connection with all calculations upon the production and supply of those commodities which Europe was accustomed to buy before the war," says the bank, "allowance must be made for Europe's present inability to buy in normal quantities."

Better Farm Prospect

The bank believes that, although it is early to make forecasts for the coming season, farm prices will improve during the year, also that a bumper crop of wheat may be expected. Stocks are reported light all over the world and the market is said to lack speculative support, the farmers having marketed so rapidly that there was not enough speculative buying to sustain the price. Feeling in the cattle countries is reported better, due to easier financial conditions and heavy liquidation. The emergency tariff is credited with having strengthened the market for wool and sheep.

The prospect for better prices as a result of general restriction of production does not signify real improvement of condition, in the bank's opinion, as it believes that neither the state of currency nor the position of the farmer will be improved by general curtailment of production. The result of higher prices would be to increase living costs for the town population and to retard wage readjustment in town industries with little gain to the farmer by higher prices for reduced output.

"The farmers' investment in land and equipment is the same whether he grows a full crop or a short one, and he does so much of the work himself that the difference in outlay is comparatively small," says the statement. "The farmer can better afford to trade a full, normal crop for full, normal purchases of town-made goods than to trade a scant crop for a restricted output of the town industries, and the manufacturing industries will profit best by the same arrangement. What the workers in all the industries really want, in the last analysis, is plenty of each other's goods, and that is not to be had by the narrow policy of restricting production in order to put prices upon each other."

QUEBEC'S AREA WITH RELATION TO CANADA

MONTREAL (Special).—Statistics given recently by Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer from 1914 to

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To introduce automobile tires graded with the best in the world. Made under our new and exclusive Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process that eliminates Blow-Out—Stone Bruise—Rim-Cut and enables us to sell our tires under a

10,000 MILE GUARANTEE

We want an agent in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly low prices to all motor car owners. Write for booklet fully describing this new process and explaining our introductory offer to owner agents.

Hydro-United Tire Co.
Dept. 82
Chicago, San Francisco, Pittsboro, Pa.

1921, and now member of the House of Commons for the St. Antoine Division of Montreal, show that the Province of Quebec comprises 703,653 square miles, or 462,000,000 acres, about 18 per cent of all Canada. Quebec, Mr. Mitchell said, is not only the largest Province of Canada, but is twice as large as Ontario or British Columbia, thrice as large as Alberta or Saskatchewan, 25 times larger than New Brunswick, and 33 times larger than Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

AUSTRIA IS FREE FROM COMMUNISM

Almost No Unemployment in Country, the Newly Arrived Consul-General Declares—Economic Recovery Expected

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Special).—Austria is making rapid strides to regain her pre-war economic status and is far on the way toward financial stability, Dr. Friedrich Fischerauer, Consul-General from Austria to the United States, who arrived on Monday evening, said in an interview published by the Journal of Commerce.

"There is almost no unemployment in Austria," he asserted, "and many factories are running at full speed, and a decided influx of foreign capital is making itself felt. A great factor is that Austria is the only country where Communism is really of no importance at all. There is not a single Communist in Parliament, and the number is exceedingly small among the population. Even when Communism reigned at Budapest and Munich during 1919, Vienna was quiet and there has never been any attempted revolution."

Exchange Difficulties

Dr. Fischerauer expressed, on behalf of his country, appreciation for the help America had given, and he went on to say, "Austria has not relied exclusively on foreign charity. As soon as possible she set to work again and tried to work out her own salvation. The greatest difficulty was that our currency collapsed through the forcible disruption of the former monetary and economic union by the new states. Suddenly the mark began to go down in consequence of the reparation payments. The breakdown of the mark also smashed the currencies of the Austro-Hungarian Succession States. But Austria was hit most. From August to November, 1921, the dollar soared up from about 1000 kronen to \$600. This was out of all proportion to the increase in the bank note circulation."

In referring to the policy toward Austria, her representative stated: "The Allies told Austria that credits could only be granted if all states would assent to postpone their claims for reparations and their liens laid by the peace treaty on all American assets. Now America has not been able to put off these claims as the other states have already done, and this is given as a reason by the Allies why it is impossible to assist Austria in her financial plight."

Economic Recovery Seen

Dr. Fischerauer was optimistic about the recovery of his country. "There is not the slightest doubt that Austria will recover and become flourishing again when the present crisis has been overcome. It is not sufficiently realized, even in Austria herself, that even now she possesses large industries. It can be proved by reliable statistics that Austria has about the same number of factories, factory workers and horsepower as Bohemia, and moreover, a great number of factories abroad which still belong to Austrians. What Austria is lacking is coal and sufficient fertile soil. But, on the other hand, she comprises great water powers and at present more than 100,000 horsepower is being harnessed, in addition to several hundred thousand already utilized."

Speaking of Vienna, in conclusion, he said, "Vienna has wonderfully maintained her position as the greatest trading and banking center of eastern Europe. The removal of trade restrictions in the different states is making good progress and this is favoring the revival of the economic life in Austria."

Milk Price Drop Announced

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The price of milk in San Francisco dropped a cent a quart today. Distributing companies now charge 13 cents a quart and retail grocers 12 cents. Both charge 8 cents a pint.

AMERICAN WALNUT
"The Cabinet-Wood Superlative"

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OIL PROSPECTS IN AUSTRALIA GOOD

Britain Sells Out Interest in New Guinea Operations to Commonwealth for \$25,000—Queensland Fields Promising

BRISBANE, Queensland (Special).—Prospects of finding paying mineral oil in Australia are most promising. Not only is the Kimberley district in Western Australia expected to develop into an oil field, but a large stretch of country in Queensland is regarded as so promising that hundreds of square miles have been marked off by this government for oil prospecting by the state. Meanwhile the British Government has withdrawn from the combined boring operations in New Guinea, the Commonwealth Government buying out her big partner for £25,000.

Sir Edgeworth David, the distinguished Australian geologist, who recently reported on the discovery of mineral oil indications in the Kimberley district, has been visiting Queensland and considers that the prospects in this state are distinctly encouraging. Traces of mineral oil have been struck in at least five artesian bores, and the existence of true mineral gas and petrol oil has been proved over an area of 150 miles.

As a result of an examination of the country near Roma, Professor David is convinced that there is a series of natural arches and troughs under which oil and natural gas gradually work themselves.

Until boring operations have been carried on in connection with the Kimberley district, little is likely to be heard from Western Australia, the state which stands at the opposite end of Australia to Queensland. A company which has oil licenses of \$5,000 square miles has bought two plants capable of boring to a depth of 4000 feet and operations will probably begin in March or April.

PRINCE YAMAGATA HAS PASSED AWAY

TOKYO, Feb. 1.—(By The Associated Press).—Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, one of the few remaining Genro, or elder statesmen, passed away this afternoon at his home in Odawara.

Prince Yamagata was distinguished for service in the strife attending the Restoration in Japan. After having held military offices and honors culminating in that of Chief of the General Staff and of War, he entered civil life and was a dominant figure in the Departments of Home Affairs and Justice. He visited Europe and America, where he studied problems connected with government and industry. After the coronation of Tzar Nicholas in 1896, he brought back the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. He was appointed president of the Privy Council in 1909.

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INDICTED BANKER
DENIES CHARGES

President of Cosmopolitan Trust Company Pleads Not Guilty When Arraigned in Superior Court, Accused of Larceny

Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, one of five banks which the Massachusetts State Bank Commissioner closed last year, pleaded not guilty when arraigned in Superior Court here yesterday on five indictments, one charging larceny of more than \$1,500,000, which were brought in secretly on Tuesday by the Suffolk County grand jury. He was released on \$50,000 bail furnished by his wife and mother-in-law.

The main indictment, besides charging Mr. Mitchell with the larceny of \$1,500,000 from the closed bank, accuses him of fraudulently lending and illegally appropriating and converting money of the trust company. The other indictments charge him with fraudulent use of the credit of various corporations, willfully making false reports to the bank commissioner, making false entries in the bank's books, altering and uttering a promissory note, and appropriating shares of stock owned by the trust company. The indictments contain in all 174 counts against the banker.

Loans Made Without Security

The closing of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company together with the four other institutions was an outgrowth of the disrupting influences of Ponzi finance. When the State Bank Commissioner filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court last August against the directors of the Cosmopolitan to recover \$4,764,159.47 for the depositors, it was found that many loans had been made without security to relatives and friends of the bank's president. Following this, petitions in bankruptcy were filed by a number of bank employees and others, who were declared to be "straw men" who had never had possession of the loans made to their names. Mr. Mitchell was charged by other directors of the company with responsibility for the "dummy" loans.

Mr. Mitchell was not apprehended by the police, but surrendered himself voluntarily after being notified of the impending indictment through his attorney immediately after the grand jury's presentations in the Superior Criminal Court.

Unusual Interest Felt

Unusual interest is attached to the forthcoming trial growing out of the indictments, though as yet no date has been set, in view of the fact that at present the question of making numerous changes in state banking laws is now before the Legislature. In 20 bills recently introduced by a special commission greater restrictions, limitations and control of all banking institutions chartered by the State are urged, in order to furnish better protection to the depositor and prevent failures and losses such as are being brought to light in the Cosmopolitan Trust case.

During the four days' investigation by the grand jury, which resulted in Mr. Mitchell's indictment, 20 witnesses, including bank employees, former treasurers of the State, members of Mr. Mitchell's family and agents from the office of the Bank Commissioner were heard. The indictments were at first kept secret, and though speculation as to their nature was rife they were not completely revealed until the arraignment yesterday.

In the charges which resulted in the indictments it was alleged that Mr. Mitchell used the credit of several corporations in which he was interested fraudulently to secure large sums of money for his own use. The other officers of the bank never authorized him to make these transactions, it was stated. Investment corporations and a number of amusement companies, controlling principally motion picture theaters, were used in this way, it was charged.

Theater Stock to Be Sold

Henry O. Cushman, in charge of liquidation of the bank's resources, has announced that, subject to the order of the court, he will sell stock in the Empire Circuit Theater chain, in which the bank has heavy investments. A large number of theaters in nearly all parts of New England are among the investments which will be disposed of by the Bank Commissioner. That the entire proceedings against him are no more than a plot formulated by his enemies in order that they may buy the theater stock at a low price in the countercharge of Mr. Mitchell against his accusers, made in recent statements. He denies wholly the charges brought by the grand jury. In a statement issued recently, he said in part:

"I am innocent. I have never violated any law of this Commonwealth. I never took a 5-cent piece for myself in all my transactions as president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company. I have been the victim of a conspiracy, which, if successful, means the loss of over \$5,000,000 to the depositors of the bank."

"The Attorney General is the tool of a gigantic conspiracy against me. I ask the public to hold their verdict. I do not think that over 30 years of right living in Boston will go without public recognition."

"I am unhappy because of the destruction of my plans for my depositors more than for myself and my family. So long as I live I am going to strive and dedicate my best efforts to my depositors, who have trusted me in the past, and whose future confidence I know I shall deserve."

Mr. Mitchell first came to Boston in 1881 from Constantinople, Rumania, where he was born, and has since then been prominent in Jewish relief and other charity work.

NAVAL LIMITATION TREATY
SUBMITTED TO CONFERENCE

Five Great Contracting Powers in Preamble to Agreement Declare Their Purpose to Be the Reduction of Burdens Ascribed to Armament Competition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The draft treaty for limitation of naval armament submitted today to the plenary session of the Washington conference contains only the following preamble in explanation of the purposes of the five contracting governments in reaching the agreements set forth:

"Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace, and to reduce the burdens of competition in armament;

"Having resolved, with the view to accomplishing these purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respective naval armament, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries the persons whose names are attached to the present treaty;

"The names of the plenipotentiaries of the powers follow:

The treaty is divided into three chapters. Chapter 1 contains the general language of the agreements, covered in 20 separate articles.

Chapter 2 contains the detailed, specific agreements on naval matters, many of them in complicated tabular form, which amplify and complete the meaning of the general agreements of chapter 1.

Chapter 3 contains the general agreements of chapter 1.

Chapter 1 is headed:

"General provisions relating to the limitation of naval armament."

Article 1 thereunder is merely the agreement to limit naval armament as provided in the treaty.

Article 2 provides that the contracting powers may retain respectively capital ships specified in part 1, chapter 2. The ships thus named in part 1 are as follows:

UNITED STATES
Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, New Mexico, Mississippi, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, New York, Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming, Florida, Utah, North Dakota, Delaware. Total tonnage, 500,650.

GREAT BRITAIN
Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramilies, Malaya, Valiant, Barham, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger, Thunderer, King George V, Ajax, Centurion. Total tonnage, 580,450.

FRANCE
Bretagne, Lorraine, Provence, Paris, France, Jean Bart, Courbet, Diderot, Voltaire. Total tonnage, 221,170.

ITALY
Andrea Doria, Carlo Duilio, Conte Di Cavour, Giulio Cesare, Leonardo Da Vinci, Dante Alighieri, Roma, Napoli, Vittorio Emanuele, Regina Elena. Total tonnage, 182,800.

JAPAN
Mutsu Nagato, Hanga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso, Kirishima, Haruna, Hiyel, Kongo. Total tonnage, 301,320.

Article 2 then provides that, on the coming into force of the treaty, all other capital ships "built or building" by the five powers shall be disposed of as prescribed in chapter 2, part 2, the reference being to the extensive "rules for scrapping vessels of war" carried in the part 2 mentioned.

Ships to Be Retained

Article 1 then provides that in addition to the specified capital ships the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class now under construction, and on their completion dispose of the North Dakota and Delaware under the scrapping rules, while Great Britain may, "in accordance with the replacement table," carried in chapter 2, construct two new capital ships not to exceed 35,000 tons standard displacement each, and on their completion dispose of the Thunderer, King George V, Ajax and Centurion under the scrapping rules.

Article 3 is the agreement of the powers to "abandon their respective capital shipbuilding programs and to build or acquire no new capital ships except as replacement tonnage and under the replacement agreement, ships thus replaced to be disposed of as provided for in chapter 2."

Article 4 is the naval ratio agreement stated in standard displacement tonnage aggregates for capital ship replacement as follows: United States, 525,000 tons; British Empire, 525,000 tons; France, 175,000 tons; Italy, 175,000 tons; Japan, 315,000 tons, which aggregates the powers agree not to exceed.

Article 5 fixes the 35,000-ton capital ship maximum displacement, for any ship which "shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of, any of the contracting powers."

Article 6 says no capital ship "shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 16 inches."

Article 7 fixes the total tonnage of aircraft carriers at: United States, 125,000; British Empire, 125,000; France, 60,000; Italy, 60,000; Japan, 81,000.

Aircraft Carrier Replacement

Article 3 provides that replacement of aircraft carriers shall be "affected only as prescribed in Chapter 2, Part 2," but specifies that all such tonnage built or building before Nov. 12, 1921, be regarded as experimental and replaceable, without regard to the age of the ships.

Article 9 provides that no aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons "shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of, any of the contracting powers," except that each of the powers may, within the tonnage ratio limitations, construct not more than two carriers of a maximum of 33,000 tons each or may convert war craft otherwise to be scrapped into such carriers "in order to effect economy." Armament of carriers exceeding 27,000 tons, however, is limited to a total of eight guns of more than six-inch caliber per ship.

Article 10 provides that no carrier shall carry a gun heavier than eight-inch caliber. It provides also for a permissible total of 10 guns if the armament carried includes guns not exceeding six inches in caliber. If the

armament contains no guns exceeding six inches, the number of guns is not limited. It is provided also that the number of anti-aircraft guns or of guns not exceeding five-inch caliber "is not limited."

Article 11 provides that no warships exceeding 10,000 tons displacement, other than a capital ship aircraft carrier, shall be built or acquired or built within the jurisdiction of the contracting powers. A provision that vessels not specifically built as fighting ships not taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purposes, but which are employed in time of war to aid in hostilities "otherwise than as fighting ships" shall not be within the 10,000-ton limitation.

Guns on Capital Ships

Article 12 provides that no war vessel hereafter laid down, other than a capital ship, shall carry guns in excess of eight-inch caliber.

Article 13 provides that no vessel designated to be scrapped may be reconverted into a war vessel.

Article 14 provides that no preparations shall be made in merchant ships in peace time for installation of armaments "for the purpose of converting such ships into war vessels, other than the stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding six-inch caliber."

Article 15 provides that no vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of the contracting powers for any other power shall be converted into an armament limitation of the treaty and that in no case shall aircraft carriers constructed for a non-contracting power exceed 27,000 tons displacement.

Article 16 provides that where warship building is undertaken within the jurisdiction of a contracting power for a non-contracting power full information as to such ship shall be communicated to the other four contracting powers.

Article 17 provides that "in the event of a contracting power being engaged in war such power shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another power and not delivered."

Article 18 provides that no contracting power shall dispose of a vessel of war by "any mode of transfer" so that it may become a war vessel of any foreign power.

Article 19 provides that "the United States, the British Empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder."

Pacific Insular Possessions

The first sub-heading under this agreement names, for the United States, insular possessions now held or hereafter acquired in the Pacific except those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal zone, not including the Aleutian Islands and the Hawaiian Islands. The second sub-heading names Hong Kong and the Pacific insular possessions now held or hereafter acquired by Great Britain except those adjacent to the coasts of Canada, Australia and its territories, and New Zealand. The third sub-heading names as Japanese insular territories and possessions the Kurile, Bonin and Loochoo Islands, Amamiyoshima, Formosa, the Pescadores "and any other islands or possessions in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire."

The article explains that the status quo agreement implies that no new fortifications or bases shall be established or present defenses or naval facilities be increased in the territories named, the restriction including, however, replacement of worn-out weapons or equipment.

Article 20 provides for a uniform rule of determining displacement tonnage for all five powers.

Chapter 2 is headed: "Rules Relating to the Extension of the Treaty."

Part 1 carries the specified lists of capital ships already quoted, but makes the tonnage ratio agreement effective for the United States on completion of the two West Virginia class ships and the scrapping of the North Dakota and Delaware; and for Great Britain on completion of the new ships previously provided for and the scrapping of the four ships they will replace. Provision is made for France to lay down new capital ship tonnage in the years 1927, 1929 and 1931, as provided for in the replacement agreement, with a similar provision for Italy.

Rules for Scrapping Vessels

Part 2 sets out four rules for scrapping vessels of war. Rule one provides that such vessels must be so treated that they "cannot be put to combat use." Rule two provides that this may be effected by sinking the ships, breaking them up, converting them into targets, in which case not more than one capital ship at a time could be retained for target use. A subdivision would permit France and Italy during 1931, or thereafter, each to retain two sea-going vessels for gunnery and torpedo school work, the French vessels to be of the Jean Bart class, and the Italian to be the Dante Alighieri and a ship of the Glorio Cesare class, the two governments agreeing to destroy conning towers of these vessels "and not to use the said ships as vessels of war."

Rule 3 of Part 2 provides that vessels due for scrapping shall be rendered immediately incapable of service, which shall be deemed to have been accomplished when there shall have been removed or destroyed with the ship all guns, fire controls and moving parts of gunbarrels and turrets and their operating machinery, all fire control instruments, ammunition, torpedoes and tubes, radio installations, conning towers and all side armor, or alternatively, main propelling machinery and all aviation accessories.

Rule 4 provides that vessels to be scrapped under rule three shall be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months from the coming into force of the treaty and the scrapping of the vessel must begin not later than the date of completion of its successor and the vessel rendered incapable of war service within six months and finally scrapped within 18 months. If completion of the replacement ship is delayed, scrapping of the replaced vessel must begin within four years after the laying of the keel of the new ship, the six-months and 18-months period to apply in that case also for completion of the work.

Part 3 of Chapter 2 is the replacement provision for capital ships and aircraft carriers and contained in two sections.

Twenty-Year Agreement

Section 1 provides the general rule that such ships may be replaced, 20 years from the date of completion, keels of replacement ships to be laid not earlier than 17 years after such date of completion, and it is further provided that with the exception of the two British capital ships provided for and the replacement building in specified years by France and Italy, the replacement ships "shall be laid down until 10 years from Nov. 12, 1921." It also is provided that the names, date of authorization, date of keel laying, displacement and principal dimensions of ships to be replaced and similar information as to ships planned to be replaced shall be communicated promptly to all contracting powers. In case of accidental loss or destruction of ships replacement construction may begin immediately, subject to the restrictions of size, armament, etc., imposed by the treaty.

The replacement rules provide for an increase of displacement of retained capital ships or carriers not to exceed 3000 tons per ship to cover additional defense against air and submarine attacks such as "bulge or blister or anti-air attack deck protection." They also forbid any alterations in armor or armament except that France and Italy, within the 3000-ton additional displacement limit, may increase their armor and the calibre of main batteries of existing ships up to the maximum of 16-inch weapons, and that Great Britain may complete armor alterations on the Renown already started but temporarily suspended.

Charts for Each Nation

Sec. 2 contains the replacement charts on capital ships for each nation. American chart has a provision permitting retention of the old battleships Oregon and Illinois "for non-combatant purposes" after they have been rendered incapable of warlike service. Outside of the retention in 1922 of two ships of the West Virginia class to replace the Delaware and North Dakota, no capital ship replacement could be undertaken by the United States until 1931, when under the chart, two keels would be laid, followed by two in 1932, one in 1933, two in 1934, one in 1935, two in 1936, one in 1937, two in 1938, and two in 1939. All of these would be of 20 years' active service. This replacement program would call for the scrapping of the Florida, Utah and Wyoming in 1934, and carry on the replacement and scrapping work up to 1942, when the two West Virginia class ships would be added to the fleet this year would be replaced at the end of 20 years' active service. The chart shows the American fleet to contain 15 pre-Jutland and three post-Jutland vessels. It would not reach the full strength of 15 post-Jutland ships until 1941, with the scrapping of the California and the Maryland.

The British chart provides for retention of the Colossus and the Collingwood for non-combatant purposes and for completion of the two new British capital ships and scrapping of four old ships in 1925, leaving Great Britain with 17 pre-Jutland and three post-Jutland ships. The order of replacement building would give Great Britain her full ultimate strength of 15 post-Jutland ships in 1941.

France, Italy and Japan

The French chart shows a provision for 15 post-Jutland ships to be laid down between 1927 and 1932, all to be completed by 1936. A note is attached, however, saying France reserves the right of employing her capital ship tonnage allotment as she considers advisable, subject only to a maximum displacement of 35,000 tons and the other limitations of the treaty.

The Italian chart is similar to the French except that replacement building would be completed in 1937 and a note similarly reserves the right of employing capital ship tonnage as considered advisable, subject to the 35,000-ton limitation.

The Japanese chart, beginning replacement building in 1931, would provide one ship a year from then on until 1939, and Japan would reach her full ultimate strength of nine post-Jutland ships in 1940. A provision is made for retention by Japan of the Shikishima and the Asahi for non-combatant purposes.

A general note attached to the section says that the order of scrapping ships to be replaced may be varied as each power chooses, provided the number of ships scrapped each year complies with the provisions of the chart.

Part 4 of Chapter 2 contains definitions for clarification of the treaty, including that of a capital ship as a vessel, not an aircraft carrier, exceeding 10,000 tons displacement and carrying guns exceeding eight inches. A carrier is defined as a vessel exceeding 10,000 tons displacement and constructed to launch and recover aircraft. Standard displacement is defined as that of a ship complete, fully manned and loaded with all equipment, ammunition, provisions, fresh water and stores carried in time of war "but without fuel or reserve food or water on board." A note is also defined as 2240 pounds and while existing ships are to retain their present displacements, future vessels must be measured in this standard displacement.

Chapter 3 is headed: "Miscellaneous Provisions," and contains four additional articles of the treaty dealing with its application should any contracting power be threatened with or

become engaged in naval warfare and also with the duration of the agreement and the requirement for its ratification.

Article 21 provides that if "the requirements of the national security of any contracting power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that power, materially affected by any change of circumstances," such power may request a conference for reconsideration and amendment of the treaty. It provides further that "in view of possible technical and scientific developments" the United States, after consultation, shall arrange for a further conference "as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years" of the coming into force of the treaty.

Article 22 provides that if a contracting power should become engaged "in a war which in its opinion affects the naval defense of its national security," it may suspend its treaty obligations on notice for the period of the war other than those of Article 13, providing that vessels designated to be scrapped may not be reconverted into war vessels, and 17, providing that no war vessel under construction within jurisdiction of the contracting powers agree to confer for the purpose of making any necessary modifications in the treaty. Article 23 provides that the treaty "remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936, and in case none of the contracting parties shall have given notice two years before that date of its intention to terminate the treaty it shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shall be given by one of the contracting powers, whereupon the treaty shall terminate as regards all the contracting powers."

Provision is made that notice of termination shall be in writing to the United States, which shall notify the other powers, the date of receipt of notice by the United States being the effective date of the notification. In the case of the United States, notice of termination would be given to diplomatic representatives of the other four powers in Washington.

An agreement to meet in conference within one year of the receipt of a notice of termination by any power also is provided.

The twenty-fourth and last article of the treaty provides for its ratification under the constitutional methods of each power, place of deposit of ratifications to be Washington, in the archives of the government, authenticated copies to be transmitted by the United States to the other powers.

Agreements Reached
on Submarine and Chemical Warfare

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—The text of the treaty embodying the arms conference agreements on submarine and chemical warfare includes the following provisions:

A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules adopted; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules it must desist from attack and from seizure and permit the merchant vessel to proceed unharmed.

The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the war of 1914-1918, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they now binding as between themselves and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices having justly been condemned by the public opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties, the signatory powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves, and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

"Any non-signatory power may adhere to the present treaty by communicating an instrument of adherence to the Government of the United States of America, which will thereupon transmit to each of the signatory and adhering powers a certified copy of each instrument of adherence."

SHANTUNG ISSUE SETTLED;
TREATIES FORMALLY APPROVED

(Continued from Page 1)

a special and distinct one, was adopted by the committee on January 5, but is held over until the proposed convention in relation to customs duties is ready for submission to the Conference.

After presenting a summary of treaty engagements, Mr. Hughes made a statement regarding the value of the treaty, ending with the words:

"In this treaty we are talking of arms in the language of peace. The best thing about the engagement is the spirit which has been manifested throughout our negotiations, and to which is due our ability to reach this fortunate conclusion. In other words, we are taking perhaps the greatest forward step to establish the reign of peace."

French Position Set Forth

Mr. Sarraut then brought forward the French position, which was the first note not wholly in harmony with the confident assumption of achievement commensurate with the purpose of the Conference.

His speech indicated that the French feel, as they have intimated at other times during the Conference, that their situation is not understood. Mr. Sarraut gave the adhesion of the French delegation to the draft treaty, but he could not do so without letting the Conference and the public outside the walls of the assembly hall know that the French delegation had not reached the conclusion to support the treaty without "experiencing difficulties and encountering obstacles."

"We did not consent without debating or even without fighting to the serious sacrifices France is making, and at certain times we did not try to dissimulate the surprise felt at the conditions under which she was asked to consent," he declared. "We did it because it was our duty to do it, and since it was our duty we regret nothing of what we have done. The French delegation yielded what they felt they should yield and resisted on points where they had to do it. We marked the line to show how far we could go, and traced the limit which we would not pass; and therefore when today we come and say, 'I assent,' everybody must know that what France has signed shall be respected and defended by her with the same sincerity and the same will."

"This contribution has been so broadly consented to because we had such a deep feeling of trust and affection for our American friends who were asking it of us," Mr. Sarraut asserted, but he added, "Some people have fancied that France might go further and should yield still more. This thought was not concealed from us; it was even stated in the leading papers of this country in the most vigorous terms, which frequently assumed the greatest freedom."

Mr. Sarraut found this attitude in regard to France analogous to a mirage.

"The true position, the exact attitude of France in the naval debate carried on here," he declared, "also strikes me as having been submitted, in surroundings now nebulous and now overheated, to those distorting effects which were all the more calculated to take by the public eye and speculation as they were only recently informed of the matters which they were called upon to consider."

Time Will Prove, He Says

Mr. Sarraut was willing to leave it to time to prove the nothingness of the "specter of imperialism evoked to deceive a few artless minds."

There was no response to Mr. Sarraut's defense of France, with its implication of injustice on the part of other nations represented in the Conference. Attention, instead, was diverted to the resolutions with regard to the conduct of submarines in war and the use of poison gas presented in the form of treaty by Mr. Root.

Commenting on the treaty, Mr. Root said:

"Cynics have said that in the stress of war these rules will be violated. Cynics are always nearsighted and oft and usually the decisive facts lie beyond the range of their vision."

"We may grant that rules limiting the use of implements of warfare made between diplomats will be violated in the stress of conflict. We may grant that the most solemn obligation assumed by governments with respect to the use of implements of war will be violated in the stress of conflict; but beyond diplomats and beyond governments there rests the public opinion of the civilized world, and the public opinion of the world can punish. It can bring its sanction to the support of a prohibition with as terrible consequences as any criminal statute of Congress or of Parliament."

"This treaty is an attempt to crystallize, in simple and unmistakable terms, the opinion of civilization that already exists. This treaty is an appeal to that clear opinion of the civilized world, in order that henceforth no nation shall dare to do what was done when the women and children of the Lusitania went to their death by wanton murder upon the high seas."

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Dainty one-strap styles developed of patent colt, black suede, and dull calfskin with Baby Louis heels.

At \$5.65
Clever one and two-strap patent leather pumps with black suede trimmings and Louis heels. Excellent for street or dress wear.

(Continued from Page 1)

to appoint Japanese nationals as members of the subordinate staff."

When Baron Shidehara arose to speak he received an ovation from the audience, an obvious tribute of gratitude to the Japanese for having done their part in helping to solve the Shantung problem. When he voiced "the profound satisfaction which we all feel at the settlement of this long pending question," the applause broke out again and was renewed when he said that the service of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour would forever be remembered in the grateful hearts of the Japanese people, and no doubt in the hearts of the Chinese people, as well.

Mr. Sze, who spoke for the Chinese delegation, was received with equal acclaim.

Chinese Minister's Address

"The Chinese delegation rejoices in the settlement of this question, not only because a source of friction between its government and Japan has been removed, but because the Chinese Government is thus able to aid in the realization of the beneficent aim for the attainment of which this Conference was convened," declared Mr. Sze.

"None can doubt that through all this great assembly there is not an individual who does not rejoice at this most happy settlement," said Mr. Balfour and he had the audience with him. Since the "rest of Shantung is now handed back under suitable conditions to the complete sovereignty of China, I have to announce that Great Britain proposes to hand back Wei-Hai-Wei to the country within whose frontier it lies." This proved as popular as the other gains that China had been making.

"When that is accomplished," continued Mr. Balfour, "this great Province of China will again be what every Chinese citizen must desire that it should be, in the fullest sense, an integral part of that great Empire, and I rejoice to think that I am in a position today to add, if I may say, this crowning word to the statement of policy made by your chairman on behalf of the country and responded to in such felicitous terms by our Japanese and our Chinese colleagues."

Mr. Hughes expressed the gratification felt at the announcement by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British delegation with respect to Wei-Hai-Wei. By what he fittingly called the crowning act in relation to this Province, China has restored to her her ancient and most sacred possession in its entirety, free from any foreign domination.

SCHOOL CLASSES FOR PARENTS FORMED

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Special).—The movement, which started last April, to organize the parents of New York's 1,000,000 school children into one body to promote welfare of the schools, has culminated with the opening of the first "educational course for parents." The class starts a series which will be taught by Philip W. L. Cox, at the Washington School of New York on 10 successive Wednesdays.

The group enjoying these privileges is known as the Parent-Teacher Association. Mrs. Betty W. Mitchell, its chairman, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "it was time the parents began to realize what the children are studying."

"There has come such a change," she said, "in the modern methods of teaching that the children of yesterday who are the parents of today cannot comprehend what is being taught. These mothers are going to be given books and they will have their exercises set for them. They will have to study regular lessons in the same way as their children."

Parents' associations of 33 public schools and three private schools are now represented, and a campaign is under way to bring into its fold every parents' organization now existing in the city and to organize new ones in schools where there are none.

(Continued from Page 1)

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ITALY IN PROCESS OF ELECTRIFICATION

Railways Especially Benefited by the Conversion of Enormous Water-Power Resources in the Alps and Apennines

MILAN (Special).—The great difficulties experienced by Italian industries during the war, and especially by the railway administration, owing to the high cost of coal, had the effect of stimulating the movement for the electrification of the country by utilizing the enormous resources of water-power in the Alps, the Apennines, and the mountains south of Rome. The disadvantages of dependence on other countries for coal had long been realized, but when matters reached the point at which coal was \$20 a ton, and the government found it impossible to run the full railway service owing to lack of fuel, there was general agreement that national effort should be concentrated on the task of making the country as nearly self-sufficient as possible in regard to power.

One of the first results was a decision to prepare plans for the electrification of the most important main line railways. This has now been done, and the scheme which has been approved provides for the gradual conversion of over 4000 kilometers of track from steam to electric traction. The work will take many years to accomplish, and it is not being hurried at the moment because of the prospect that costs of equipment and labor will fall. But already sufficient progress has been made to show that electrical traction of heavy express trains, with power derived chiefly from water, is more economical, especially on the steep mountain gradients, and that the new system is incomparably better than the old one so far as the comfort of the passengers is concerned. The Italian steam engines, like most continental locomotives, create quantities of unpleasant dust which settles into every compartment, whereas travel on the electric trains is quite free from this trouble.

Energy Drawn From Overhead

Up to the present the line from Genoa to the French frontier has been completely electrified, as far as Genoa and Turin. The next section to be electrified will be the line which crosses the beautiful Riviera coast as far as Spezia, and then work will begin on the Turin-Parma line.

The powerful electric locomotives draw their energy from overhead wires, and these are supplied with current through transforming stations. From the high voltage cables the current goes to the country stations in all directions from the power stations in the mountains. Here the water from torrents and springs which have been running to waste for centuries is directed into rock or concrete channels, and it rushes down these with concentrated force to the turbine chambers of the power stations.

Parliament Votes Large Sum

It is held that the water power belongs to the nation, and therefore concessions have been formally given to the electricity companies and syndicates, on condition that the railway administration is supplied with all the current it needs at fixed prices. All the plant necessary for the equipment and running of the trains, including the transforming stations, is provided by the government, and a total sum of 200,000,000 lire has been voted by Parliament for this purpose.

This arrangement leaves the companies free to develop the use of electricity in every possible way, so that, although the full scheme is only in its initial stages, one finds in many districts that even the smallest villages and hamlets are supplied with current which is used for operating little mills and workshops as well as for lighting. This development is stimulating the growth of small industries in the country districts. It will in time transform the work on the farms and it has already increased considerably the productive capacity of some of the agricultural producers' cooperative societies which have established creameries and cheese factories. In a few years, it is hoped, the advantages of cheap electrical power will be enjoyed by the greater part of the population.

Foreign Capital Welcome

Since the armistice the construction of new power stations has been checked to some extent by a lack of capital, and the representatives of the Christian Science Monitor have repeatedly heard the hope expressed that American and British capital would be attracted to these enterprises. Recently, however, there has been evidence of new activity, fostered by some of the leading industrial magnates. In Piedmont, for example, the directors of the Fiat works at Turin have taken the lead in the formation of a new company to exploit the water power for the whole of this province, and the bulk of the capital is being subscribed by the principal industrial firms.

In this way the Italian industrialists are not copying the example set by the Germans and others in Westphalia,

which is now covered with a network of power stations, and high voltage cables, as a result of the combination of the big business and financial interests. It is believed that similar projects have been set on foot for Lombardy and other northern provinces of Italy. Far away in the south, beyond Naples, and also in the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, the policy of electrification is being carried out with equal vigor.

Two purposes are in view here. One is to develop industries on a considerable scale for production of textiles and other goods to meet the demand from the north African and other adjacent markets. The other is to combine electrification with irrigation, and so extend the area of cultivable land in what are now barren areas owing to lack of moisture. In the extreme south of Italy, and in Sardinia, for instance, great barriers are to be erected to concentrate the available water for use at power stations, but, having served to generate the current, it will be directed into channels which will carry it to the districts where irrigation is needed. In this way it will be possible to undertake certain of these works which would be prohibitively costly if they were not carried out in conjunction with the electricity generating scheme.

INDUSTRY IN STATE OF HUGE REACTION

Employers in Almost Every Nation Join to Offset the Demands of the Labor Organizations

LONDON (Special).—The general movement for combination among employers is not as yet as highly organized as are similar movements among the workers; but it is rapidly gaining in strength, and there are now very few countries in which employers' associations do not exercise a powerful influence upon industrial and commercial relations.

It is interesting to note, from the reports they publish and from the subjects which come up for discussion at their general annual meetings, what the outstanding labor problems are with which employers in each country find themselves respectively confronted. An adjustment of existing relations between employers and employed is going on everywhere in these days, and it is curious to see how very different the points in dispute in one country are to those in another.

These in, in fact, only one subject on which employers generally almost everywhere are focusing their attention, and that is the question of the eight-hour day or 48-hour week, the general opinion being that when established, a reduction of output will be the result. Employers in Sweden, Switzerland and Spain have recently expressed a strong opinion on the subject. In France there is much dissatisfaction with it and the assembly of chambers of commerce passed a resolution in Paris in May in favor of its suspension as regards the Marcelline Marine; while at the World Cotton Conference held at Liverpool in June it was also adversely commented upon.

Various Problems

Otherwise it would seem that employers everywhere are facing different labor problems. In the United States for instance, the outstanding question is that of the "open shop."

In Spain employers are working for very different ends. At the third Congress of Spanish Employers held at Vigo in June a desire for the government control of labor organizations was expressed, and recommendations were adopted urging that the government should legislate for the compulsory organization of trade associations in every district and in every industry, and also for the control of collective bargaining. Further, that it should be laid down by law that organizations of employers and employees alike should be responsible for the acts of their members.

As regards Germany, the Federation of German Employers Associations at their annual congress in March reported the breakdown of the federation's system of insurance against strikes which became bankrupt in 1920, the amount of damage to policy holders caused by strikes in 1919 amounting to upwards of 190,000,000 marks. Nevertheless a new system was started in the spring of 1921.

Employers Want Liberty to Act

This subject was also under discussion at the third general meeting of the Central Federation of Czechoslovakian manufacturers held in Prague in May. There a resolution was passed unanimously to the effect that for the reconstruction of a sound economic system it was essential that employers should be left absolutely free to control their staff and business whether on the commercial or the industrial side.

In South Africa employers are occupied with the question of the minimum wage and the Federated Chambers of Commerce passed resolutions calling for a bill to be introduced into Parliament on the subject; while in Italy, the chief topic of discussion appears to be the reduction of wages. The one country which seems to be rather behindhand as regards concerted action among employers is Poland, where so far very little has been done, but this is likely to be soon rectified.

ICELAND'S NOTABLE CULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES

Economic Importance of the Island Greatly Enhanced by Progressive Development of Water Power, Roads, Agriculture, Industries, Harbors, and Shipping

REYKJAVIK (Special).—Industrial Iceland is about to be developed by means of the exploitation of its great latent water power, or "white coal" as it is sometimes picturesquely called. It is estimated that there are available in the far northern island no less than 4,000,000-horsepower represented in the waterfalls of the country. This figure works out at 40-horsepower per head of the population, which is under 100,000—a proportion greater than in any other European country. Closely associated with this water power, at present running to waste, is the question of transport, motor power for which the damming of some of the waterfalls would go far to supply. Further action in regard to this all-important development of water power is pending until the Icelandic Parliament, the Althing, has discussed and settled the question as to the ownership of the falls.

At present the chief industries of Iceland are agriculture and the fisheries. A general description of the island would appear as inhospitable as its name, for it is a large, volcanic and treeless expanse in the North Atlantic, with an area estimated at 40,500 square miles, which is greater than that of Ireland. In the interior are large uninhabitable areas of mountain moorlands which but for successful defiance to any attempt at cultivation, and there are extensive fields of glaciers and lava.

The Constitution presents interesting features, for King Christian X rules both Denmark and Iceland, and since the Constitution was granted in 1915, the local Parliament, the Althing, has been more or less independent of the government at Copenhagen concerning internal matters. On December 1, 1918, an act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic federal Constitution came into force, and by this measure Denmark and Iceland are declared to be free and independent states under the same sovereignty.

Chief Occupations

Since the first attempt at settlement of the island, farming has been the staple industry, with fishing a good second. The harvest consists chiefly of hay, which is used for cattle, horses and sheep. The last named forms an important item in the economic life of Iceland, and the animals are able to find sustenance in the large pastures, and even in the depth of winter only require a small quantity of hay. The part played by sheep in this regard may be gauged when it is stated that while there is only one pony to every two inhabitants, and one cow to every four, there are six sheep to each Icelandic.

Fifty years ago agricultural development was considerably hampered by the faulty means of transport; but the art of road-making has advanced very satisfactorily since then, and there are many good roads in the island. Most of these improved means of communication are, as is to be expected, in the neighborhood of the capital, Reykjavik. Motor cars have followed the road-makers and prove of great use for transport both of material and of passengers. The farmers are most enterprising and up-to-date, and modern machinery is in use. More than 20 years ago cooperative dairies on the Danish model were erected and just before the war an export butter trade to England had made a promising start, only to be suspended on account of the operations of the German submarines.

As an instance of the go-ahead methods of the tillers of the difficult soil, it may be mentioned that in Reykjavik, in the 1921 summer, was held an international exhibition at which were shown agricultural machinery and implements of the most approved and latest patterns.

Irrigation Begun

In connection with the progressive agricultural movement, irrigation has been started. At first this more or less modern method of cultivating the soil was only practiced on a few scattered farms, but a beginning has now been made on a large scale and it is expected that in a few years the more closely populated areas will derive the full benefit of scientific irrigation. The more extensive use of this method will make possible more intensive farming. It may with truth be said that a few years will see a revolution in Icelandic agriculture.

Fishing, the other chief industry of the hardy islander, is also undergoing a revolution of its own. In fact it may be stated that in the last few years effected during the past 20 years, for the open fishing boats were successively replaced, first by sea-going cutters and then by large modern steam trawlers, which are operated in the most approved English methods. The total number of these steam trawlers lies between 20 and 30, and they account for half the harvest of the sea obtained in Icelandic waters.

In regard to trade generally, it is interesting to note that centuries ago the King of Denmark held a monopoly of the commerce of the island, but toward the end of the eighteenth century all Danes were permitted to participate in the trade; and, in 1818, all other nations were allowed to join in. That year saw the formation of an Icelandic commercial class and the greater part of the internal and import trade is in the hands of the islanders themselves. A few years ago a modern harbor was constructed at Reykjavik which has become the distributing center. The cooperative

system is rapidly extending and this has resulted in the formation of many cooperative societies.

Government Shipping Enterprise

Shipping has not been neglected, but just before the war the Icelandic shipping trade had considerably diminished. In 1914, however, the Icelandic Shipping Company was formed and this organization has now six vessels, three of which are government-owned, at its disposal.

Concerning the social conditions of the island it may be stated that although—perhaps on this account—Communist and Bolshevik propaganda has not found favor, there is practically no class distinction. This is probably explained on the grounds that the people are largely interrelated, and the fact that the wealth is more or less evenly distributed.

There is quite a distinct Icelandic culture. In 1911 a university was established, and the far northern island has made her mark on the literature of the world. Icelandic sculpture, too, has an exponent of international reputation in Einar Jonsson, who presented many of his works to his country, which showed its appreciation by building a museum to house them.

Iceland is but little known to the world at large; but her recent progress in many branches of culture and industry are but the symptoms of the island's advance.

GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA YIELDS

Efforts to Amend the Constitution Take a Less Drastic Turn—Compromise Seems Likely

MELBOURNE (Special).—When the House of Representatives voted, 51 to 9, to adjourn the debate on the second reading of the constitution convention bill, it made clear to the federal government that the measure could not pass in its present form. The hint was taken by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, who asked Parliament a few days later to discharge the bill from the notice paper.

The Prime Minister explained to the House that there was no prospect of the measure—which is framed to facilitate the election of a special convention to recommend certain alterations to the Australian Constitution, which would in turn be submitted to the judgment of the electors at a referendum—being passed into law this session, and it would be impossible for a convention which might be summoned by virtue of legislation passed next year to make recommendations to Parliament in good time for their submission to the people.

"Desirable" Amendments Only

Mr. Hughes promised Parliament that as an alternative he would bring before the House such amendments of the Constitution as might be considered desirable, and would afford the House the freest opportunity to consider any other amendments that might be suggested. In other words, the federal Parliament would itself act as the convention. At the same time the Ministry would exercise its own right to support or oppose any amendments brought forward, although any amendment that had the support of a reasonable number of members would be adopted for submission to the referendum. By this means the people would have full opportunities of recording their vote on proposed constitutional amendments.

This decision, which will represent a saving of about £100,000—the estimated cost of the convention—follows the lines urged in the course of the debate on the second reading of the bill by the deputy leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, Mr. Charlton.

Dr. Page's Contentment

Dr. Earle Page, the leader of the Country Party, spoke in a dual capacity. He has been the head of the New State movement, which has looked to the convention as a golden opportunity for electing representatives who would be pledged to support the division of the Commonwealth into smaller states. The support received by the subsequent motion for adjournment showed that Dr. Page did not carry his own party, the Country Party, with him in his support of the bill before the House. In fairness to Dr. Page it may be said that he objected to the bill as it stood and suggested that the Ministry was really indifferent to its fate as no attempt had been made to include in the measure those provisions which would have appealed to many sections of the community. He supported the bill, therefore, only in order that it might be amended in committee.

The suspicion entertained in some quarters that the Ministry did not wish the bill to go through and therefore made it controversial, may be unfair criticism, especially as the Prime Minister expressed his willingness to make concessions in order to save the bill. But there can be little doubt that very few members of the federal Parliament, not even all the nine who opposed the adjournment motion, relished the necessity of being called upon to support a general election in order to become a member of the convention.

In the circumstances, therefore, the defeat, or shelving, of the bill providing for an elected convention was by no means unexpected, and it is just barely possible that among those who secretly rejoiced were members of the federal Ministry.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES CLOSER

Winston Churchill Describes the Enterprise of United States in Summoning the Arms Conference as A Great Act of Faith

LONDON (Special)

Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, publicly recognized the value of the work of the English-Speaking Union by presiding at its annual general meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, and making an important speech on Anglo-American relations. The union has had a most successful year on both sides of the Atlantic. Its membership has increased by over 2500, of these nearly 1000 being in the United States. The total membership is now 7213.

Mr. Churchill, who spoke with great vigor, said it was not surprising that the membership of the English-Speaking Union had grown rapidly during the year, for it had been one of the best on record for the advancement of the cause for which the union exists. "The year that is passed," he continued, "especially in its closing months, has seen another great advance toward the close sympathy and association of Britain and the United States, following as it did upon the great and never-to-be-forgotten deeds which were achieved in common in the Great War."

"The Conference at Washington has been notable in the eyes of all the nations of the world for the close and cordial, easy, natural cooperation of the two great English-speaking families. Arrangements have been made which we hope will go far to secure for many years to come the peaceful development of all the legitimate interests of the great powers which border on the Pacific Ocean. The danger of unrest or of dissension, which every one had to take note in the early portions of this year, have been very sensibly reduced, if not entirely provided against."

"In the matter of naval disarmament we have had from the United States the bold, far-seeing proposition—a great act of faith—by which the naval construction of four or five years was to be unbuilt and broken up; and we, for our part, although our naval position is wholly different to that of any other country, although our requirements in naval matters are of an entirely different character to those of any other nation in the world, have been able promptly and spontaneously to welcome and accept in principle the hold proposals laid before the Washington Conference by the Secretary of State for the American Union."

"So that you may say that these two great dangers—naval competition between Great Britain and the United States, and of war breaking out in the Pacific—have been or are in a fair way to be effectively removed from the arena of practical events; and that has been done during the present year by the combined efforts of British and American statesmen."

"For a great many years, the misunderstandings and rancor which followed on the Revolutionary War and on the War of 1812, kept the two branches of the English-speaking world separated by gulfs wider than the Atlantic Ocean; and the history of the young people in the United States was studied in books which consisted, necessarily consisted, almost entirely of national episodes in which the United States were at variance or at war with their mother land. We have had to contend against all that deadweight of prejudice and difficulty for generations."

"It was only in the world stress of the great war that new pages were written in the history of the United States and of the British Empire, written in common by the historians of both countries, written in common by faith and by the march of events in the field of war. It was only then that for the first time these two great nations began to tread the same path side by side with hand in hand. From that moment we entered on a new epoch in Anglo-American relations, and the possibilities of still wider association, still more intimate comradeship, began once more to come into view."

But still there were obstacles. There were misunderstandings and doubt about the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and about the position of Ireland. Mr. Churchill went on to say that the former question had been satisfactorily adjusted by the agreement of the Four Powers at Washington—what of Ireland? Britain had suffered greatly in its relations with the United States by the unceasing hostility of Irish-Americans, who exercise an effect upon the course of American affairs. How much better the relations of the two countries would have been during the past 40 or 50 years if that factor, instead of being directed against the interests of the British Empire, had been directed toward making the closest possible reconciliation and comradeship between the United States and the mother country!

Without being unduly confident, Mr. Churchill would say that if the legitimate hopes which people were entitled to hold of a satisfactory adjustment

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of the relations of Great Britain and Ireland fructified, and were brought to a safe and sure conclusion, then Britain should embark in the United States upon an era in which the work of the English-Speaking Union would find none of the obstacles which in the past had confronted the efforts to bring into the closest harmony the political, social and moral action of these two great communities. The particular work of the union was marching hand in hand with the great destiny of the British and American nations.

It may be added that all the more weight is attached to Mr. Churchill's pacific utterances because he is usually regarded as a militant spirit.

GERMANY'S NEW EASTERN POLICY

Germany Now Appears to Build Much Hope on the Strength of Russian Soviet Government

MOSCOW (Special)

The Soviet press, under the inspiration of the government, attaches great importance to the changes of the eastern policy of Germany. The "Pravda" writes in connection with the recent trip of Hugo Stinnes to London:

"Up to the present date the German Government has founded its policy upon the weakness and even the failure of the Soviet rule. Now the wind has changed direction; the unfavorable question relative to Upper Silesia, the merciless insistence of the Allies in the application of the Treaty of Versailles have in the end compelled the German middle class to understand that they cannot expect a relaxation of the policy of the Allies. It is only now that Germany is becoming conscious that she can only save herself by putting into practice a policy independent of the Allies in the East, particularly as regards the reconciliation with Soviet Russia."

Germany Seeking Advantage

Furthermore, the statement of the Soviets with regard to the payment of the Russian debts has produced a great impression in German industrial circles, where it is thought that this statement is liable to change altogether the international situation of Germany, while Germany is in haste to secure a profitable place where the others are hesitating to take it. "The Soviet Government is wellcoming with satisfaction this change, and is ready to enter into negotiations if this new tendency is stable in Germany. The reestablishment of the political and economical relations between the two countries can only serve to the profit of the two countries."

There is every evidence that public opinion in Russia at the present time is veering round toward Germany. There have been too many disillusionments, notably in Russia, with regard to the entente, and at the same time it is being observed that the Germans are at bottom the nearest neighbors with whom there is a reciprocity of interest, which in itself is quite natural. And besides the Germans, of all the other nations, understand Russia best, and appear to be the only people capable of organizing the reconstruction of this country. Their wonderful organizing powers and their tenacity of purpose in attaining their object are too well known to be disputed.

Journalistic Adaptability

The ministers of the entente have up to now done their utmost to prevent the penetration of Germany into Russia, but it is a difficult thing to battle against the force of circumstances. This penetration will, without doubt, materialize sooner or later, and perhaps would be beneficial for the whole of Europe, as the Germans would have their work cut out in reconstructing Russia, so that they would, perforce, forget the idea of wreaking vengeance on France, the fear of which still haunts the French today.

To an unbiased and serious-minded observer, the economic penetration of Germany into Russia has in fact already taken place. In Moscow one rarely meets commercial and industrial representatives other than German, accompanied, as they always are, by correspondents of the leading Berlin newspapers, whose object is to enlighten their countrymen on events in Russia. The German journalists in Moscow are experts at adapting themselves to their surroundings, for when a Russian wishes to get something and has no "friends at court" he invariably appeals to the protection of a German trader or journalist, and, moreover, has every chance of success.

German prestige has always been very great in Russia, and it is likely it will be even greater in the future.

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COST OF MAINTAINING SWISS BUREAUCRACY

GENEVA (Special).—The Swiss Minister of Finance, Jean-Marie Musy, made a remarkable speech in introducing the budget before the States Council recently. He observed that Switzerland was crushed under the weight of bureaucracy, and that the expenses of administration must be cut down. He had, however, set aside the idea of reducing the salaries of civil servants, which, he said, would only create a proletarian officialdom, and would be a grave political and financial error.

The solution of the problem would be found, he said, in the progressive reduction of the number of state employees. At present the federal Administration employed 33,000 persons, and the federal railways 39,000, while temporary offices, such as those of the control of foreigners and of imports, occupied about 1000. When these temporary offices had disappeared—and the sooner the better—one might estimate the number of employees of the federation at 70,000.

Counting 7000 francs per annum as the average cost per head, the expenditure of the state on its bureaucracy amounted to about 500,000,000 francs. Each year, however, about 1200 employees of the Administration left the service, and if 1000 of these were not replaced during a period of five years, there would be a saving of 50,000,000 francs. If the railways followed the same policy, the total saving would be 70,000,000 francs.

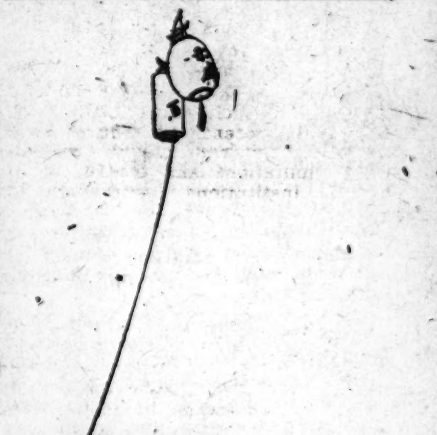
MERCHANTS WILL TAKE CORN AS CASH

REDFIELD, S. D., Jan. 27 (Special).—Corn will pass as cash at 30 cents a bushel, 5 cents better than market prices, with the merchants of Redfield in the purchase of goods or in paying up old accounts.

This system went into effect following a meeting of the merchants of the town. The corn will be represented by credit slips, which will be honored by any merchant entering this cooperative movement. Shelled corn will be accepted at 56 pounds to the bushel, and ear corn at 70 pounds to the bushel.

HARTFORD TROLLEY FARES

HARTFORD, Conn.,—Trolley fares collected by the Connecticut Company in this city in 1921 totaled \$2,882,066, which was \$538,000 more than the receipts here in 1920. These figures were contained in a report submitted to the town clerk today by the federal trustees and the president of the company. The year 1921 was the first full year under the 10-cent trolley fare.



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Frozen Custard—1 1/2 cups Carnation Milk, 1/4 cup water, 1/2 cup sugar, 3 eggs, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Beat the eggs slightly, add sugar and milk. Add the milk and stir until the mixture is thickened and a coating is formed on spoon. Cool, add flavoring and freeze. This recipe makes one quart, enough to serve six people.

There are many other recipes as good as these in the Carnation Recipe Book. Send for it.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR DECISIONS

International Labor Office Reports Progress Made by the Various States in Legislating for Industrial Reforms

GENEVA (Special).—How far are the states which belong to the International Labor Office seeking to carry out the decision of its conference? Each of the 52 member states is pledged to submit within 18 months at latest to its competent authority the conventions and recommendations, with a view to legislation or whatever measures may be necessary to give effect to them.

In his report to the Geneva conference, Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, described it as "a piece of machinery by which a certain degree of co-ordination may be secured in labor legislation throughout the world through the national legislative authorities," and defined its object as "the establishment and the application throughout all the territories of the states members of the organization of international labor legislation." While most of the states are slow in fulfilling the obligations into which they have entered, the International Labor Office is able to report good progress in some countries.

Brazilian Reforms

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed the first reading of government bills which institute sweeping reforms in the conditions of work of women and young persons, in accordance with the conclusions of the Washington Conference in 1919. Women's work is prohibited in mines and establishments for manufacturing inflammable or injurious materials. Work on Sundays, during holidays, and at night is also prohibited. Hours of work may not exceed eight a day, with a minimum rest of half an hour. The Brazilian Government's bill relating to children forbids the employment in any way of boys and girls under 14. Those between 14 and 18 are not to work more than five hours a day, with a weekly rest of 36 consecutive hours, and a school attendance certificate must be produced; nor must they be employed under improper conditions. Parents are made responsible for the observance of this latter provision.

Enforcement in Japan

The Japanese Government sets an excellent example in taking active steps to give effect to the Labor conference decisions. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has established an organization for investigation into the welfare of workers in factories, mines, and other industrial concerns. Legislation is in force for the regulation of employment agencies carried on for private profit.

The South African Government has ratified the convention adopted at Washington in 1919 prohibiting the employment of women during the night in public or private industrial undertakings.

A bill concerning the labor conditions of domestic servants has been submitted to the German Federal Economic Council, and is now under discussion. Comprising 46 clauses which regulate generally the rights and obligations of this class of workers, the measure provides for the introduction of a system of identity cards for servants, regulates the conditions of the employment of charwomen, and arranges for inspection and penalties in cases of infringement of the law. The employment of children under 14 as domestic servants is prohibited.

The bill does not fix a limit for the hours of work, but the worker must not be on duty more than 13 consecutive hours a day, and is to be entirely free from 3 p. m. on one day every week and on two Sundays out of every four. Nine months' service entitles the domestic servant to at least a week's holiday. The hours of charwomen must not exceed 55 per week, with 10 consecutive hours of rest per day, or, if under 18, 11 hours a day.

Weekly Rest Day in Uruguay

The Minister of Industry in Uruguay has drafted a bill to insure a weekly rest day for industrial workers. It provides that employers and workers in the industry concerned shall hold a meeting, at which the International Labor Office will be represented, for the purpose of devising a system and formulating the methods of procedure. In response to a friendly representation to the Peruvian Government on allegations made as to the conditions under which children were employed in the weaving industry in Karman, Prince Arce-Dowling has written to Mr. Thomas that the improvement of the condition of all workers and cultivators forms part of the program of the new Peruvian Government, and it is endeavoring to improve the conditions of these workers in conformity with modern standards of hygiene and welfare. He adds that it is probable that practical results will shortly be achieved, and promises to do his utmost to expedite the carrying out of the reforms contemplated.

The International Labor Office is collaborating with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in coordinating the efforts being made in various countries for the relief of Russian refugees in eastern Europe and elsewhere. It has undertaken certain definite tasks, including the taking of a census of the refugees and the collection of information about the possibilities of finding employment for them in other countries. The governments of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay have been asked whether they will be able to receive any of the refugees, provide them with employment, and contribute to the cost of their selection and transportation.

SURVEY MADE OF RECENT CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE

Situation Precipitated by the Fall of Anside Briand Endangered the Relations Existing Between France and the United Kingdom

PARIS (Special).—Politically there has rarely been such an exciting week in Paris as that which ended in the return of Mr. Briand from Cannes and the precipitation of an acute ministerial crisis. Everybody who wandered in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon where the Chamber sits was aware of the preparations for battle even before Parliament resumed its sittings. For the members came and went in a state of great excitement. There were consultations and whisperings.

The truth is that ever since the return of Mr. Briand from Washington he has been somewhat discredited and distrusted. During the recent campaign at Cannes, he lost much prestige at Washington. Her diplomacy was badly conducted, quite apart from the question of whether she is right or wrong in her claims, she chose a bad moment to bring up and to insist upon some of these claims. Parliament felt that Washington had been disappointing and silently received Mr. Briand.

Already lists of new ministries were being circulated. As usual the name of Mr. Poincaré figured prominently. During the Cannes meeting Mr. Tardieu, the faithful henchman of Mr. Clemenceau, published his new journal, the Echo National, which demanded more determination in French diplomacy. Mr. Lefèvre, who has preached the doctrine of the German danger in season and out of season, was elected by a large majority to one of the more or less ornamental posts in the Chamber.

Call for Great Congress

The tide was already running strongly against Mr. Briand when he went to Cannes. Pledges were required from him that he would not reduce French credits on Germany. He was placed in the humiliating position of receiving definite instructions before he was allowed to negotiate. Parliament informed him that it meant that he did not break his promises.

The preliminary negotiations at Cannes did not, however, arouse a great deal of protest. Mr. Lloyd George, adopting the methods of Mr. Hughes, stated clearly the British viewpoint and called for a great congress in which Russia and Germany should be represented. This congress, though designed to change the whole character of European relationships, would probably have been accepted at Paris because it was regarded as necessary from the economic viewpoint. Its political aspect was largely forgotten. It is true that the President of the Republic, Mr. Millerand, felt some alarm and immediately sent a telegram to Mr. Briand demanding the utmost care and the preliminary negotiation of conditions before meeting the Russians. But in spite of a certain opposition on this ground it is probable that matters would have easily been straightened out.

The economic expert in France sees clearly that some kind of compromise is also necessary in dealings with Germany. The political expert, when these more technical arrangements concerning German payments whether in cash or in kind are under consideration, is disposed to refrain from interference. What has already been written in The Christian Science Monitor of course holds good. There is indeed a great amount of political fuss and insistence upon the strict terms of the schedule of payments. But nevertheless some sort of modifications would have been regarded as permissible and pardonable.

Franco-British Pact

It was not either of these subjects which produced the extraordinary outburst of feeling which resulted in Mr. Briand's resignation. Naturally these subjects in their turn were brought up and criticisms of the most violent character were made. But what started the political trouble was the proposal to draw up a pact between France and England. The proper thing to have done was obviously to have settled other questions first and then when France and England were truly in agreement to have offered whatever kind of treaty or entente might have been necessary.

Emphatically what should not have been done was publicly to offer the pact as a sort of reward for French concessions on all other points. This was the way to arouse suspicion. This was the way to make Frenchmen feel that the French policy has been subordinated to this comparatively useless alliance. It is clear that in reality Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George would have discussed together the outstanding questions at the same time as this guaranteeing pact. But not until there had been in appearance at least a free consent by France to other British solutions should the pact have been brought up publicly. Had it been brought up at the end of a general agreement it would have consecrated and crowned this general agreement. But to bring it up before or during the process of general agreement was infallibly to give the impression that France was being bought over, that the British were purchasing France's consent to other things.

Supreme Councils Impossible

Such were the considerations that were urged in the lobbies, in the commissions, on the floor of the Chamber, and indeed wherever French politicians met. Mr. Briand seemed strangely out of touch with Paris opinion when he was under the sunny skies of Cannes. He seemed to have lost his political judgment. Had he settled with the British about other things there need have been no terrible opposition and later he could have

sprung the alliance as a surprise, and as a compensation upon the Chamber and would have received applause and approval. The alliance as a present would be welcome enough. As a deal it was impossible.

He apparently counted upon it as sufficient to silence all clamor about reparations and about Russia! But precisely the opposite effect was produced. The lobbies rang with denunciations. At first the Premier appeared to be unaware of them at Cannes, but presently the news penetrated even to Cannes. Obviously it was impossible to go on with the negotiations until the situation was cleared up. Mr. Briand was obliged to return post haste to Paris to endeavor to explain to the French Cabinet and to the French Parliament what was being done and to regain if possible their confidence. The task was the more difficult because the most exaggerated reports had been coming through from Cannes. The picture was painted much darker than it was in reality.

The fact is that these supreme councils are becoming an impossible method of government. They are now being condemned in all quarters. Once upon a time when the relations of the allied countries were fairly good, and the divergence of view was not too conspicuous there was much to be said for them. But now they simply result in intensifying the divergencies of view. It is diplomacy in the market place. The press is used in the most improper manner by all sides. The press shouts loudly on this side or on that. The disputes of the statesmen are registered in the most extreme form. Conversations which were meant to be private are made public. Negotiations of the most delicate character are prematurely proposed. Nobody waits for the results. Everybody anticipates the results. Public opinion is aroused and makes impracticable solutions which would have been admirable a few days later.

It is impossible that they can long continue. The sounding board of the press magnifying the slightest whisper has made this kind of public diplomacy a nuisance. Real public diplomacy should either be the open discussion of statesmen earnestly and quietly putting forward their view-points or it should be strictly private negotiations of which the results are published when they are reached—and not before.

Thus arose this new ministerial crisis in France exactly a year after Mr. Briand took up office. Even were he to have survived the crisis he could hardly have continued long in office. The French system of politics quickly uses up men. But what is serious is not the matter of personality. Mr. Briand is of no consequence. What is of consequence is the jeopardy into which the Franco-British relations were placed and the dangerous clash of two conceptions of European politics.

CURRENT FOR HOMES IN GREATER DEMAND

CHICAGO (Special).—Enormous growth in residence lighting caused an increase in revenue to electrical power companies throughout the United States last year, despite the industrial depression, said A. A. Gray, president of the company which bears his name, in addressing a meeting of the Electric Club of Chicago here.

There were 1,007,000 new residence customers listed in 1921, indicating that that number of homes was wired. The average growth is about 700,000 homes a year, said Mr. Gray. Of the 21,000,000 homes in the United States, 14,000,000 are available to electric power and 8,000,000 are wired for its use.

"Aside from the industrial depression," said Mr. Gray, "the operations of all public utilities are still about 10 per cent higher than under pre-war conditions. This is due to the increased cost of coal, transportation, and labor. A capacity larger than that of Niagara Falls, one of the largest generating stations in the world, will be possessed by the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago when its Calumet station, recently completed, is put into operation. At one period recently the Edison company was carrying a load of 546,000 kilowatts.

CHICAGO STREET TO BE DOUBLE-DECKER

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (Special).—Work has been ordered begun on the \$20,000,000 project of widening and double-decking South Water Street here. It will banish from the crowded Loop district the teeming produce market along the Chicago River and provide a new east and west thoroughfare.

Beginning at the new double-deck bridge on Michigan Boulevard, the upper level will extend for eight blocks to slightly beyond the point where the southern branch of the Chicago River turns South Water Street into Market Street. The lower level will then cross the river to meet Washington Boulevard. The project was originally estimated to cost \$12,000,000. It is part of the Chicago Plan.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT NAMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Appointment of Charles J. Searle of Rock Island, Ill., as a special assistant to the Attorney General in connection with the handling of cases growing out of war contracts investigations, was announced today by Mr. Daugherty.

MAYOR TELLS HOW TO GAIN A SURPLUS

Boston Executive in Retiring Says He Directed His Attention to Valuations Assessed on Large Corporations

To overcome the constantly mounting high cost of living as it affected the city of Boston during his administration, Mayor Andrew J. Peters directed his attention to the valuations assessed to Boston's largest corporations. He told members of the City Council and department executives in his valedictory address yesterday.

It was one of the ways in which Mayor Peters succeeded in silencing \$4,657,166.48 from Boston's net indebtedness, lowering the total to \$79,913,010.58. The surplus in the treasury for the year ending on Tuesday night amounted to \$2,948,803.

"Ten years ago," the Mayor said, "I commenced my administration with an assumed deficit from the previous administration of \$304,879. The total net debt of the city on Jan. 31, 1918, was \$84,570,177.

"In addition to paying the bills for the last four years we have paid to the Boston Elevated Railway, as special assessment, the sum of \$2,905,930, which will later be repaid. A further factor in our financial position was the loss of the yearly revenue from liquor licenses, which amounted in 1917 to \$1,047,803.

"To my mind the surplus this year constitutes an unusual showing, particularly when one considers the general industrial and financial situation. More significance is perhaps attached to the treasury showing this year than in previous years, owing to the change in the accounting system from the cash receipts and payments basis to the system of income and expenditures.

"The city's financial problem at the beginning of my administration was considerable. The prospects for city borrowing within the debt limit was \$1,230,373 lower than for the preceding year. Also, instead of having \$1,122,221 of unappropriated cash in the treasury, as it had on January 31, 1917, when I entered office, the city had a single dollar of unappropriated cash in the treasury. The total amount available for general municipal purposes from taxes and revenue showed for the current year a reduction of \$1,876,758, more than 11 per cent. Thus, with a reduction of \$1,876,758 in the amount available for taxes and revenue, and a reduction of \$1,230,373 in the borrowing capacity within the debt limit, the city government, in February, 1918, had \$3,107,131 less funds available than in the preceding year, a reduction of more than 15 per cent.

"With this inadequate financial equipment we faced the necessity of maintaining satisfactory city government at a time when many special problems directly affected us.

"The war increased prices of materials necessary for city use, increased the burden of relief departments, discommodated city financing, halted public construction work, and in many ways made the city's course difficult."

The Mayor declared that systematic management had made the result possible, although adequately assessing the properties of the larger corporations has been an important factor. "Today," he said, "the six largest corporations in the city pay a tax on a valuation \$25,615,400 greater than that before the present administration took office."

COMPANY ACCUSED OF PROFITEERING

City of Boston Complains of Charge for Coal by Edison Electric Lighting Concern

That the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has been guilty of a "gross piece of profiteering" in levying an added charge for coal, was the allegation made by Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, in an argument before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on the petition of the City of Boston and others for abrogation of the coal clause and for rate adjustment. Hearings on the petition were suspended 10 days ago in favor of conferences at which it was hoped to reach an agreement. Failing of success, however, the case for the prosecution of which the city has already appropriated more than \$50,000, has been reopened.

Mr. Hill asserted that the coal clause, which was inserted to meet higher costs of coal, is extortionate, and should never have been levied or collected further. He declared that counsel for the petitioners are convinced that there has been undue favoritism toward some customers at the expense of others. Mr. Hill affirmed and offered to prove that "there was a very gross mismanagement by the Edison Company relative to the coal clause. We believe it was imposed without an intelligent consideration of the subject."

Frederick Manly Ives, counsel for the company, asserted Mr. Hill's charges were that fraud had been practiced by the company. The corporation counsel replied that that was not his intent, but added that the business methods pursued by the company may have resulted from "simplicity or error of judgment."

Negro May Be Nominated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The nomination of Arthur G. Pross, Negro attorney of Welch, W. Va., as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, was indicated today by Davis E. Ekins (R.), Senator from West Virginia, after a conference with George W. Goethals (R.), Representative from West Virginia, made at the White House.

Trailing Arbutus Is Declared to Be Threatened by Commerce

Massachusetts Plans to Bar Sale of Wild Flower by Imposing a Heavy Penalty

After many years of uprooting, the trailing arbutus, better known as the mayflower, the state flower of Massachusetts, is threatened with extinction and in many woodland places where it was abundant a few years ago it is no longer to be found. This situation was described by Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in urging a preventive law against further depredation at a hearing yesterday before the Committee on Conservation of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Under the proposed measure, sale of mayflowers would be prohibited under penalty of a \$500 fine. A second section of the bill would provide that nurserymen and others dealing in the artificial propagation of plants would be allowed to transport and ship mayflowers when properly tagged to show the source.

Plant Disappearing

Declaring himself to be opposed to a multiplicity of laws, Mr. Burrage asserted that the need of a law to prevent the extinction of the official state flower is sound and necessary. Botanists, horticulturists and florists know that the plant is disappearing, that it has already been destroyed in many parts of the State, and that nowhere is it increasing naturally. Therefore, there has arisen a movement which "is no ordinary legislative proposition." The proposed law seeks to create a new office, asks no appropriation, involves no added expense, entrenches on no public rights and affects few private rights.

The mayflower is one of the most beautiful and best-loved of the early spring flowers. Mr. Burrage said. Almost before the snow has gone the fragrant pink flower appears. Examination of the plant shows that it was not created to be picked by man, and that the flower was not designed to be separated from the plant. It has, therefore, been gathered, root and all, to be sold on street corners instead of being preserved in places where it grows. The mayflower, Mr. Burrage declared, should not be brought to the public; the public should be brought to it.

Explaining further, Mr. Burrage said that the trailing arbutus is found only in the United States and Canada, and chiefly in the northeastern section of the United States. It grows in a sandy soil, free from lime, and it is one of the most beautiful of the wild

flowers of New England. Once uprooted, a new plant does not grow in its place. It can be transplanted, but its propagation and raising from seeds can be accomplished only under special conditions.

Systematic Raiding

During the three weeks that the mayflower is customarily in bloom, Mr. Burrage said, it is the object of systematic raiding. Much of the gathering is done in trespass on private property. The flowers reach the wholesale market with roots attached, many crushed and unfit for sale. There are laws to protect both wild fish and wild game, Mr. Burrage urged, and there must be equally stringent laws to protect the wild flowers. He read a list of botanical, horticultural and garden organizations in support of the proposed measure.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, head of the State Division of Immigration, endorsed the measure as the opening of a movement to accord widespread protection to wild flowers, ferns and plants. Richard M. Saltonstall, former president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, pointed out that there is a growing interest and appreciation of wild flowers, particularly as a result of stimulation of child interest in the schools. A list of 32 towns within 25 miles of Boston where mayflowers had grown wild and are now no longer found was presented as evidence.

The testimony of Henry Penn, florist, was a strong endorsement of the measure from a commercial standpoint. Florists have foreseen the destruction of the mayflower, he said, and get along fully as well without selling it. He urged a public campaign to awaken sentiment on the question.

M. A. O'Brien Jr., author of the statute creating the mayflower the state flower, after a two-to-one vote in favor of it by the school children of the State, endorsed the bill. William C. Adams, chief of the Division of Fish and Game, Department of Conservation, said that he did not fully agree with Mr. Burrage that the law would be self-enforcing, but declared that he would be glad to have his force of fish and game wardens cooperate in enforcement. A rising vote of those in favor of the measure closed the hearing, every one of the nearly 100 persons in the hearing room standing.

MINGO COAL MEN FIGHT KENYON PLAN

No Government Supervision of Union Activities Is Wanted, Operators Association Declares in Its Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Special).—Proposed remedies for industrial disturbances in the West Virginia coal fields, recently submitted by United States Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, chairman of the Mingo investigation committee, in the form of a report on prevailing conditions, do not, it was learned today, meet with the approval of the operators in that field. In a statement in behalf of the Operators Association of Williamson field, Harry Olmsted, chairman of the Board Committee of that organization, declared opposition to the proposal of governmental supervision of union activities, which, according to the operators of non-unionized fields, "could not justly or rightfully be applied to their business."

The plan advocated by Senator Kenyon provides for the establishment of an industrial arbitration body to function in the coal industry somewhat as the Railway Labor Board does in the railroad industry, the tribunal to be composed of representatives of the operators, miners and public and to pass upon the legality of union activities in accordance with a definite "Magna Charta" of union rights in the coal industry, to be enacted by Congress.

Features of Proposed Code

The essential point of this proposed code, stating what operators and miners might or might not do in utilizing the field, as specified in Senator Kenyon's recommendations, was that union leaders should be permitted to employ any peaceful means to persuade miners to join their organization, no miner to be forced to join against his will, and that the right of collective bargaining should be affirmed by mine operators. It also provided for arbitration of disputes between the operators and the unions, but this was not made compulsory.

The operators of the Williamson non-union field do not indorse the opinions of Senator Kenyon upon proposed remedies for labor disturbances in the coal fields, nor, according to their official statement, do they feel that his proposal of governmental supervision "could justly or rightfully be applied to their business."

"It is a business policy of the opera-

tors of the fields of southern West Virginia to operate their mines as a union," it is declared. "This they feel is a right that belongs to them, and one that may not properly be trespassed. They have given their reasons for their position to the Senate Committee and have publicly stated them on all occasions."

Position Well Understood

"Their attitude of opposition to the domination of their mines by the United Mine Workers is not misunderstood. Neither is it alterable. Their workmen know it full well, and have constantly acquiesced in it, and supported it. The United Mine Workers' organization is fully cognizant of it. No committee, or board, or tribunal, such as Mr. Kenyon proposes, could change this established policy without committing a grave wrong to property, and to property owners."

The operators are quite ready, however, to place the stamp of their approval on the section of the Kenyon report that declared the United Mine Workers guilty of "acts of violence" in the Mingo field and that the interest of the public has been ignored. Their belief in the soundness of these isolated sections is expressed as follows:

"It so happens that all the acts of violence charged by Senator Kenyon against the United Mine Workers in Mingo County, and which he says are indefensible and entitled to emphatic condemnation, happened because the organizers, officers and agents of the United Mine Workers opposed and violated those established industrial principles."

"Senator Kenyon's finding that certain announced principles of the United Mine Workers are indefensible and un-American, and his condemnation of the mine workers' organization for its acts of lawlessness is significant and noteworthy."

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MINERS OFFER AID TO RAIL WORKERS

John L. Lewis Says They Are Ready to Pool Interests and Stand With Them in Resisting the Proposed Wage Cuts

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The United Mine Workers of America are willing "to unreservedly pool their interests with the railroad organizations and stand with them in resistance to the proposed attacks upon their wage schedules," John L. Lewis, international president of the miners, declared in a statement today.

The statement was made with the announcement that invitations to participate in a meeting with the miners had been sent to officers of the 16 major organizations of railroad workers.

Mr. Lewis declared that the railroad workers had been "compelled to accept inequitable wage reductions" and asserted that propaganda now was being conducted on a gigantic scale to enforce further "unwarranted wage cuts upon them."

"It is likewise apparent that certain interests are seeking wage reductions in the coal-mining industry," he continued.

Supplies Dealers Want

Railway Wages Adjusted

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—To put railway labor wages on a level with those in other industries will be the major objective this year of the Railway Business Association, it was decided at the annual meeting of the organization today.

The executive committee, which is composed of manufacturers, contractors and dealers in railway supplies and equipment, recommended joining with industrial and agricultural organizations in asking the Railroad Labor Board to permit its intervention as parties in "the wage disputes now in preparation."

"It is admitted as parties, we shall urge before the board, and if not, shall otherwise urge that labor cost of the railways shall be placed upon a level no higher than the cost for similar service on other industries of the same region," said a committee report.

Rail Shopmen Strike

SHAWNEE, Okla., Jan. 31.—Six hundred Rock Island shopmen, members of the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, carmen, clerks, and electricians, federated crafts, walked out here today, giving as their reason objection to the interpretation of the company of recent rulings handed down by the United States Labor Board.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Curtains Cool and Colorful

No matter how practical the housewife may be her heart is sure to sink after the spring housecleaning is over and she surveys her windows without their customary hangings. This is particularly true if the curtains have supplied much of the color contrast in the room. Imagine a pretty guest room having gray-painted furniture with the huge cretonne roses that nodded at the windows gone for the next five months. It seems such a shame, yet summer is hard on good hangings with strong sunshine, open windows and sudden storms to fade and soil them.

Therefore women who take pride in their houses all the year around insist on some kind of window drapery for summer. The cooling effect of a curtain blowing in the breeze has often been dwelt upon and so they have learned to put up wash curtains of white. But why white? Why not colors?

Why wouldn't dotted Swiss in any of the beautiful shades that are sold at the dress-goods counters make charming curtains for the summer home? They can be bound with organdie or muslin to match the dot, scalloped if you like in the binding, and held back with big sashy bows of the organdie, just as you would treat a summer frock.

Or what about organdie? Not a cotton comes in such wonderful range of shades, and it can be had for little or very much, according to what you feel you can put into it. Edge it with white rickrack braid, or use white organdie and edge it with colored rickrack which you have dyed to get the exact shade you want to go with your room's color scheme.

The Use of the Dye Pot

The value of the dye pot is not sufficiently appreciated by the amateur decorator. Why, the cheapest of cheap cheesecloth can be treated with any of the new tinting powders or soap dyes to get the shade you want, be run with colored wool across the hems, and held back by braided strands and tasseled ends of the wool. And the best of it is that when the curtains are treated to a bath they can be re-tinted with almost no trouble. You may find it advisable to weight the very thin cotton curtain, just a little, by buying those very fine weights by the yard and laying them in the hem, with a restraining stitch at each end.

A heavy cotton fringe will weight the thin curtain and a very stunning finish as well. For privacy the solid curtain of cream colored marquisette or scrim, weighted with a colored fringe to give it "body" and the necessary decorative effect, is about the best solution of the curtaining of the window that is very close to the neighbor's house.

Don't forget the cotton voiles and tissues when planning your summer curtains. The new dainty voiles with their neat chintz patterns make ex-

cellent curtains, as do also the cotton challis. These both can stand a very narrow cotton braid or fringe binding for the edges.

Regular curtain net, plain or dotted, can be dyed for cool and colorful curtains. There is also a new sampler lace that gets in its mesh the effect of the old sampler stitches that is very stunning when it is dyed.

Ticking in odd little checks and plaids makes a splendid wash curtain material, but is too heavy to be used entirely. Both that and gingham can be shaped into valances, borders and bands for the thinner curtains, especially those of organdie or lawn.

One can afford to be a little "different" and to experiment with these summer curtains, because they are not such permanent fixtures in a room as the more expensive winter hangings. And besides one does not live quite so closely with them as with the winter living-room drapes. Be sure to get your material so it will launder, and then go ahead and see what your own ingenuity can devise from these few suggestions.

The Children's Garden

The children of the family should always have a space in the garden which they may call their own, where they "can grow things." The love for flowers is inborn in children, and this love should be trained and cultivated.

It would be folly to start children with difficult things to grow. They would soon lose interest. One way to keep the children interested in flower gardening through the entire summer season and to familiarize them with many different kinds of flowers is to give them a secret garden package of seeds to plant in their own plot. Such a plot would be a secret garden, because the children would not know what to expect.

These secret packages are a mixture of seeds of easy-growing annuals—columbine, sweet William, larkspur, nasturtium, verbena, sweet alyssum, callopis, marigold, aster, zinnia. All the directions necessary for successful results in such gardens are that the seeds are not to be sown too thick.

From June till November the secret garden will give forth surprises fascinating not only to the children but to the older members of the family also. In fact, it is an interesting feature in any garden to have a secret spot part of it.

To Fill Cracks in Plaster

To fill cracks in plaster use plaster of Paris, but mix it with vinegar instead of water. The mixture will be just like putty and will not harden for nearly half an hour, while if water is used the mixture hardens almost at once, before you have time to finish your work. Fill the cracks with the mixture and smooth the surface nicely with a good knife.

Old English Table Glass

The art of glassmaking seems to have started in Egypt; and thenceforth spread all over the world. It seriously commenced in England when certain Venetian glassmakers arrived in London in the year 1549. English glassmakers are greatly indebted to the Italians, for in the year 1575 another artisan, Jacopo Verzellini by name, came to England. He greatly improved the style and quality of English drinking glasses but did not employ British labor, which caused a good deal of discontent and led to the establishment of glass companies by some of the English nobility. In the first half of that period a monopoly of the glass trade was obtained by Sir Robert Mansel, who, in spite of much opposition, thoroughly revived the British glass industry at little or no pecuniary benefit to himself, for he had to compete with treacherous trade rivals, who cajoled away his workmen, or bribed them to damage his materials. Henceforward the nation was practically able to supply its own needs, and at the end of the seventeenth century the importation of Venetian glass ceased. With the eighteenth century came the great time of English glass, a period full of interest to the collector from an historical, as well as an artistic point of view.

In England glass for household use was first and expensive at first, so that only royalty and very wealthy people could afford it. In the middle of the seventeenth century it grew more general. Posset cups came into vogue; they were handsome objects with handles and covers. The ordinary and common glasses were of the most delightful shapes; though few have survived we know exactly what they were like as there exist copies of the drawings sent out to Venice with large orders for drinking glasses. These Anglo-Venetian glasses could be easily reproduced today for use by those who want to have all their appointments in keeping with the walnut and lacquered furniture of the period. Toward the end of the century the English glass industry came to the front with a bound, for the art of lead making (flint glass) was generally called) was brought to perfection, a material being produced that was beautifully clear, and the most delightful glasses for table use were evolved with knopped or baluster stems. The wide lips of the bowls, and the large flat feet made them pleasurable to drink out of, and they were steady when standing on the table.

There were very little outside decoration on any of these glasses. The fine clear metal itself was quite enough, and they owe their charm to the subtle curves which the glassblower gave them. Glass was used in prof-

erence to silver or pewter for most kinds of drinking vessels. The stems of some of the glasses were made with a notched line running along them. But in the eighteenth century the stems were rapidly displaced by the twisted rib ones, and the beautiful air-twist inside of them, so well known to all lovers of old glass. The plain baluster stem glasses are now highly prized for their rarity and quaintness of outline and the beauty of their lustre.

The stems of some of the best specimens of the eighteenth century glasses contained the air twists, or spirals of incandescent air, which looked like burnished silver, while those made of a little later were opaque white and looked like fine threads enclosed in the glass. The bowls varied considerably in shape and size, the earlier ones being straight-sided or slightly bell-shaped, while there were other shapes called ogee, and tulip. About the middle of the century engraving became general as a means of decoration on the bowl. Some of them were very delicately and suitably engraved round the lip of the bowl with a small wreath of blossoms or vine leaves, others had flowers, a rose, the oak leaf, and the thistle.

A great deal of historic romance seems inseparable from the eighteenth century glass: public enthusiasm showed itself in goblets, tumblers and other glasses; which were struck to commemorate notable events. Secret societies and political clubs owned specially designed glasses fitted for the occasion. There were "cobble" glasses, and there were glasses in honor of William and Mary, George I., and Frederick, Prince of Wales.

As To the Irish Factories

The Irish factories, especially the Waterford ones, excelled in cut glass; the latter shows a pale bluish tinge. Many other things were made for the house, all kinds of bowls, celery glasses, glasses for sweetmeats, salt-cellars, cruet-bottles, candlesticks and chandeliers. All these things were of infinite variety, full of beauty in their design, shape and color. What a charm this old glass must have given, and still can give, to a room with its old well-polished mahogany dining table set out with silver, or Sheffield plate, and china. With the close of the eighteenth century the splendor and quality of English glass began to decline rapidly. However, it is fortunate that the fine glass industry has been revived in various countries, and in England especially. Consequently a great many good reproductions of these aforementioned old models are forthcoming which gives a chance to those for whom the antique is out of reach, to adorn their homes artistically with excellent copies of it.

Halls and Their Value

The lifting of the curtain upon a stage set for a drama, but with no characters in evidence, is a method used in the theater with good effect upon the audience. There is a pause, a period of mental adjustment, a breath of pleasant anticipation, the stirring of wholesome curiosity, the unconscious construction in your own mind of a play to fit the setting. A similar effect is often produced architecturally in the entrances both to public buildings and to private homes.

In one of the fine large libraries of America, this theory is used with excellent effect. A broad flight of granite steps takes one up to the columned

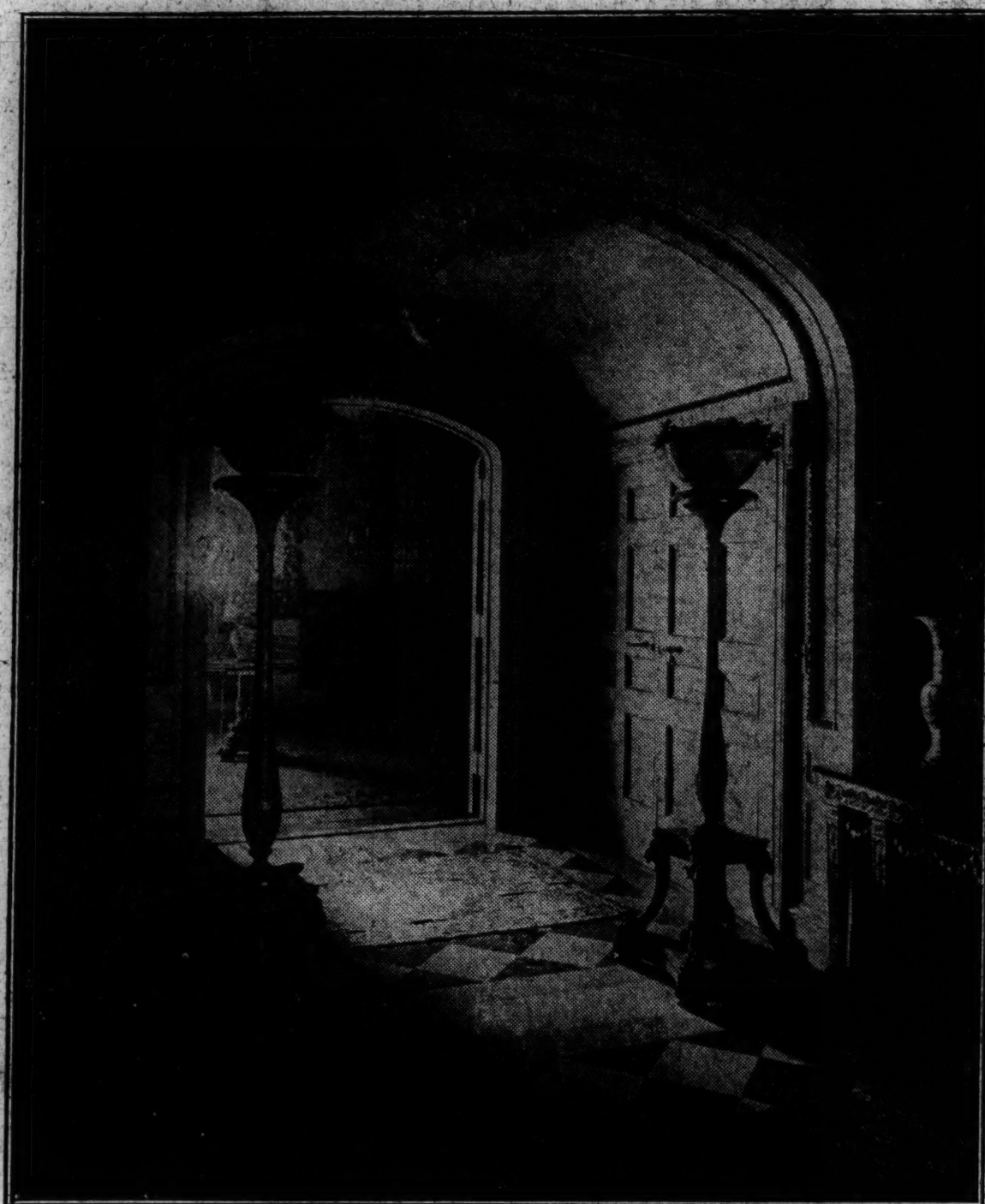
be found books and pictures, all sorts of art treasures and curios gathered through world-wide wanderings. Somewhere there is a conservatory, probably with blossoming orchids and other rare plants. Outside are gardens, formal and old-fashioned, with pergolas, a sun dial, and marble benches from which are visible pictured woods and hills and a fancy winding stream. All this one builds in imagination, when permitted only a glimpse of a reserved and formal entrance hall. If the picture were filled out, it might not fit this particular house in detail, but it would have to fit in kind, for such is the promise made by a glimpse through the open door.

Even a tiny entrance in a tiny house has something of the same effect. If nothing more, it offers a momentary

crystal beads, now very fashionable. It was square in effect with the back slightly "blouse-ed," and there was a train. Her mother in gray velvet, likewise wore a train, and the bodice had long wide sleeves of gray lace, surmounted by an all-gray hat, with gray parade plumes.

The bridesmaids' dresses were in palest mauve crepe de Chine, so simply made that they seemed to have no "façon," but were just caught up each side by a mauve made rose, of the same material. Black panne hats, destitute of any trimming, completed charming toilettes.

A married sister of the bride wore one of the new silver cuirass bodices, tightly fitting over a black net skirt; a large, closely draped toque with a



In this hall there are no inhospitable closed doors

Photograph by John Wallace Gillett

portico. From this one goes on into the plain but artistic marble hall, at the end of which is a handsome marble stairway. At the half-story landing, an open door reveals an intriguing vista. The doorway leads into a large octagonal room in marble, architecturally both beautiful and dignified. The room is unfurnished, intentionally so, but the high windows reaching a story and a half to the ceiling, and the well-proportioned niches, leave no sense of bareness. Through its correct simplicity, the observer is here adjusted to the right mood in which to enter the stately library beyond, a room of fine English design where, in cases reaching to the ceiling, are kept the priceless treasures of literature in rare and first editions. Thus one makes progress from the base of the granite steps to this room which is the heart of the library.

The Treatment of the Hall

This same idea is applied in the treatment of the hall in the accompanying illustration. The opening of a door upon any home is like lifting the curtain upon a stage set for a domestic drama; so here one can see much that does not at first catch the eye. Sam Weller testified that he could not see "through a flight of stairs and a deal door," but a trained imagination may sometimes accomplish this seemingly impossible task.

Entering through the main doorway which is the viewpoint of the picture, as we pause upon the heavy rug, a definite impression of the house would inevitably seep into the mind. The first suggestion is one of formality. There are no closed doors, to be sure, but the first arch leads one in the vestibule though not through any forbidding gesture in the surroundings. The ornate empire table at the right, the vines in the jars high-lifted on classic standards, soften the line of demarcation and furnish to him whose business may not take him beyond the vestibule, a pleasant picture for the moment. The intervening hallway, bare except for the warm rug upon the marble floor, while it sets the home a little further off for the stranger, carries the welcome and expected guest quickly to the room beyond. Here there is a sense of warmer greeting in added furniture, even though it is somewhat severe.

Here one may sit until other doors swing open in welcome. Not yet has the real heart of the house been reached, for the handsome chairs of good design are not the comfortable type we draw to the fireplace for our intimates. Somewhere on beyond are such chairs. Where they are will also

pause for adjustment to conditions beyond the closed door, or dividing curtain, or even open arch. The instant of pause has more value than is ordinarily recognized to its credit and the idea of it is the same for cottage as for castle.

Parisian Comments

Among those who know, it is whispered that the spring promises delightful costumes in black satin; trimmed cock's feathers are also to be popular, although cock's feathers have a certain fragility, and are apt to shed themselves under the stress of hard wear.

Among the "soldes" displayed in shop windows, remarkably nice felt hats can be acquired for 10 francs—and even less, but woe to the purchaser who puts the hat away for next winter; because although it is difficult to imagine such an eventual, totally new shapes will presently evolve themselves and declare their coming.

The combs and high lace effects in headresses are now less fashionable in Paris than in London. The majority of French women dress their hair so well, or cause it to be dressed so well, that headresses are not so generally worn among them. Nevertheless, the shops here show some delightful combinations of color in wreaths and diadems.

In Worth's windows, in the Rue de la Paix, was seen an exquisite doll, swathed in green iridescent tinsel, the long train over one arm, and bunches of purple grapes trailing down the left side; a very high comb of lace at the back of the head was outlined in tortoise-shell and held together the golden locks of the lady effectively.

Another novelty in materials is reminiscent of old-fashioned eider-down quilts, where the stitching restrains the abollition of the down, in a consecutive pattern. Satin for dresses and millinery is now treated in this same way.

Costumes at a French Wedding

At a French wedding the characteristics of the country are more clearly defined, perhaps, than at any other formal ceremony. At a recent marriage ceremony in a beautiful town of the north, the bride, a beautiful dark girl, wore, instead of the time-honored wreath of orange blossoms, a Russian shaped pearl diadem, which defined the dark head becomingly and confined in folds, close to the hair, the very fine, and very long net veil.

Her dress was of satin, trimmed with

black paradise cunningly fixed on one side was very smart.

Another sister wore blue velvet of the turquoise shade, with quite short sleeves and a small black hat. Except for the immediate family at this wedding, no one had made any effort in the way of dress—formerly so much the custom; indeed, among a very large gathering of guests, the only noticeable hat at all was a Turkish-looking toque draped bright blue, with an upstanding blue tuft of feathers in front, suiting the Eastern type of face beneath it remarkably well.

Who has not seen the Sakharoffs has not seen dancing in its perfection. Against a background of dull blue these two accomplished, poetical dancers, Alexandre and Clotilde Sakharoff, gyrate to delightful music with such art that both the music and the movement are improved, and not one effaced to the detriment of the other, which so often occurs in performances of this kind.

Debussy's "Bergère" was given almost as a picture of still life, with comparatively little action and, at the last, both performers gave an almost rollicking rendering of a Chopin Mazurka, which expressed absolute joy and life and was a wonderful harmony of color in red and mauve. Their respective clothing varied between these two shades, with a touch of blue to recall the blue curtain.

Whereas formerly these tone poems were seldom seen, nowadays nearly all such shows evidence growth in taste and imagination. Not many, however, can compare with the ultra refinement in gesture, as well as dressing, of this particular entertainment.

No sleeveless dresses and low necks are seen at the theater any longer; they were always suggestive of evening dress in the day time—an effect to be avoided.

The shops are full of wonderful garments waiting to be sold off preparatory to the appearance of spring apparel. It needs therefore a wise and careful choice if clothes are purchased at this season. A dress of knitted or crocheted silk is a safe investment at any period, and a dress of this description was recently ordered in Paris of a beautiful design in hand crocheted black silk. There was a separate skirt shaped to the waist, over which fell from a jumper a very fine silk fringe forming a tunic. The short sleeves had long fringe, also fastened at the wrist with a band. This is a most useful garment for all occasions.

Making Various Custards

The secret of making good custard lies not only in knowing what enters into its composition, but also in having the knack of properly combining the several ingredients. While the milk is heating over the fire, the yolks of the eggs should be beaten light and smooth, then, if other thickening is used, the cornstarch or flour, as the case may be, should be added, and the mixture again beaten until creamy. Pour the milk, which should already have been brought to the boiling point in a thin stream over the mixture, stirring constantly. Then return to the fire and let it boil up well just once. If you adopt this method, you will have neither a lumpy nor a curdled custard.

Custard Baked in Ramequins—Beat 3 eggs, and add 3 cupfuls of milk and 8 tablespoonfuls of sugar, and any flavoring preferred. Pour this mixture into ramequins. Place the ramequins into a shallow pan nearly filled with water, and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is firm in the center. This takes about 20 minutes. This recipe will fill about four ramequins.

Orange Custard—Put 1 cupful of orange juice and the grated rind of 2 oranges in a pint of boiling water; add the juice of 1 lemon, and a tablespoonful of grated lemon rind. Sweeten to taste. Boil for a few minutes, then stir in the yolks of 4 eggs that have been blended with 2 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, and half a cupful of milk. Stir this in gradually until the mixture is thick and creamy, then fold into this hot mixture the whites of 4 eggs beaten stiff. Fill a mold with this and set aside to cool. Garnish with bits of candied orange rind.

Pineapple Custard—Put the beaten yolks of 4 eggs add half a cupful of sugar and the contents of one can of grated pineapple. Put this in small ramequins, place in a pan of warm water, set in the oven, and bake until the custard is set. Then put aside to get cold. Whipped cream may be used as a sauce, or the custard may be served plain.

Banana Custard—Cream 1 tablespoonful of butter with three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, then add the yolks of 2 eggs, 2 mashed bananas, 1 heaping tablespoonful of flour, and 1 cupful of cold water. Put into a pie crust and bake. Beat up the whites of the eggs, then beat in 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Place this meringue on the top of the pie and brown lightly in the oven.

Fig Custard—Take 1 pound of best cooking figs, 4 eggs, 2 large cupfuls of milk, and 1 dessertspoonful of castor sugar. Wipe the figs with a damp cloth and split them. Butter a plain mold large enough to hold this quantity, and line it with the split figs. Arrange them with the seed sides outside. Chop up any that are left. Pour the milk, which has been brought to a boil, onto the beaten eggs and sugar, and some corn flour, previously moistened in a little cold milk. Add the chopped figs, and pour very carefully into the mold. Cover with buttered paper, and steam gently until firm.

Maple Custard—Beat 5 eggs until a spoonful can be lifted without stringing. Add half a cupful of maple syrup, a saltspoonful of salt, stir well, then add 3 cupfuls of milk, and strain into cups or a large mold. Bake in a large pan of hot water, but do not leave the oven too hot. The hot water in the pan should not boil hard after baking has commenced.

Coffee Custard—Add to 1 cupful of strong cold coffee 1 cupful of cream, 4 eggs beaten slightly, and 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put into small earthenware cups, place in a shallow pan with hot water around the cups, and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is firm. Serve ice cold with small cakes or hot cookies.

Chocolate Custard—When preparing chocolate custard, allow 1 egg, 1 scant tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and 1 tablespoonful of grated chocolate to each cupful of milk. Melt the chocolate over hot water, and gradually add the hot milk. Pour this over the beaten eggs and sugar. To 1 quart allow 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into baking cups, stand in a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven until set in the center. Test by inserting the blade of a knife. When it comes out clean, the custards are done. Remove at once and set away to chill.

Coconut Custard—Heat a pint of milk with a cupful of sugar, and when it is hot add the yolks of 3 beaten eggs and a pinch of salt. Remove from the fire and add ½ cupful of cream. Beat the mixture until it is smooth and partly cool, and pour it into a serving dish. Beat the whites of 3 eggs until they are reduced to a stiff froth. To the whites of the eggs then add ½ cupful of powdered sugar and ¼ of a cupful of coconut, and beat. Spread this on top of the custard and brown quickly in a hot oven.

Gelatin Custard—Two ounces of gelatin, 3 eggs, 3 cupfuls of milk, and sugar. Dissolve the gelatin in a cupful of cold water, letting it soak for

about an hour. Put the milk, the beaten eggs, and sugar enough to sweeten, in the double boiler and boil until it thickens. Then, while it is boiling hot, stir into it the dissolved gelatin. Add any flavoring desired. Put the mixture into a mold, and when it is cold pour out on a pretty serving dish and serve with cream.

Popcorn Custard—Take 1 pint of milk, 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch, 1 egg, and vanilla flavoring to taste. Mix the sugar and cornstarch, then stir into it the egg, which has been well beaten, add the milk, and put in a double boiler, and boil until it thickens. When it is nearly cold, add some tender popcorn, and serve cold.

Frozen Custard—One quart of sweet milk, 2 eggs, 1½ cupfuls of sugar, and 2 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Boil the sugar in the milk, mix the cornstarch with a small portion of the milk, and when the sugar is at a boil, heat stir the cornstarch in, and let boil. Beat the eggs separately, then stir into it the egg, which has been well beaten, add the milk, and put in a double boiler, and boil until it thickens. When it is nearly cold, add some tender popcorn, and serve cold.

Method of Decorating Apples on the Trees

French gardeners have a way of decorating large red apples which seldom fails to secure good prices in the fruit stalls of Paris. The method is so simple that anyone can easily do the decorating. As in photography, the sun does most of the work. Nearly every one knows what happens when a ripening apple is partly covered by a leaf. When the apple is picked, a light spot will be found where the leaf lay; sometimes the form of the leaf can be seen. The artificially decorated apple goes through the same process, except that a paper pattern takes the place of the leaf.

Only perfect apples should be selected for decoration, and it is best to choose those which get the full effect of the sun's rays and which are bright red when fully ripe. The first step in the work is to enclose each apple in a paper bag. This makes the skin tender, and yet does not prevent the apple from growing. The bags should be removed about three weeks before it is time to pick the apples from the tree, at which time the skin will be found to be very sensitive to sunlight, and if left unprotected will quickly turn red. On the side of the apple which is most exposed to the sun paste a paper pattern that has been cut out with sharp scissors or a knife, choosing any design you like. You can impress any holiday design that you like on an apple.

Longer Wear for Shoes

In these days of high prices it behooves one to prolong the usefulness of every pair of shoes. A small quantity of vaseline or olive oil, a box of shoe polish and a pair of shoe trees will help.

Rub the oil or vaseline well into the leather of the shoes before ever wearing them, and occasionally after that, to prevent those awful cracks. Brush the dust from the shoes with a cloth or soft brush every time you take them off. Never take off a pair of shoes without cleaning them, and always keep shoe trees in when not being worn. This will preserve the shape of the shoes.

Frequent polishing of shoes will not only keep them looking trim and neat, but will help to preserve the wearing qualities of the leather.

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RETURNS TO HIS JUNGLE NEIGHBORS

William Beebe Sails for British Guiana

By Brian C. Curtis



FRIENDLY jungle, where the days are hot and the nights are cool, where there are neither mosquitoes nor alligators to interfere with the pleasure of living, is the goal for which William Beebe, natural scientist and

author, sailed on Tuesday. On this, his fifth trip to British Guiana, he heads a party of nine—naturalists, artists, and their assistants—who go to study nature at first hand in the South American forests.

Out of the ice-bound harbor of New York, over the gray Atlantic and the blue Caribbean, the Marvel will carry them to Georgetown, capital of British Guiana. They will not linger here, however; handling their equipment on a little government steamer, they will soon reach the Penal Settlement, a short distance up the Essequibo River. At this point their own motor-boat awaits to chug them the last few miles to Kartabo—their destination—while their paraphernalia follows in canoes manned by convicts from the Settlement.

Paradise at Kartabo

It is at Kartabo that Mr. Beebe established several years ago the Tropical Research Station of the New York Zoological Society. This spot is, according to him, a jungle paradise. Situated at the juncture of the Mazaruni and the Cuyuni rivers, it is surrounded by a tropical forest in which rove, creep, fly and swim animals not to be found in any other part of the earth.

Here he has made, for himself and his fellow naturalists, a home, including, of course, a well-equipped laboratory. Here they live, work, and play in the heart of the jungle.

The heart of the station is William Beebe. When he is there, it lives, when he is away, it ceases to exist. Anyone who has seen the first two volumes of his "Monograph of the Pheasants," and who realizes that the complete material for the last two volumes has for some time been in the hands of the publishers, at once decides that the author must have spent a lifetime on such a monumental work.

Pockets Full of Beetles

William Beebe took up the study of nature as a boy. "I was stuffing my pockets with beetles and worms," he once said, "when I was a kid still wearing kilts."

It is interesting to note that, in this respect, he resembles Theodore Roosevelt, who was a close friend of his, and one of the first visitors to the Tropical Research Station. Roosevelt, as a boy, used to startle his schoolmates and annoy his professors by coming to class with his pockets full of beetles, which would invariably escape and crawl around the floor.

Animals of the Past

Mr. Beebe hopes, on this trip, to fill in the gaps of the life histories of animals which he has already studied. "You know," he said, "in British Guiana you still find few forms of animal life which are extinct in every other part of the earth. There are fishes, insects, mammals—the hosts, for example, which really belong to an earlier period of the earth's history. They are the forerunners, the ancestors, of our present day animal life, but they still exist in this jungle. It's like dipping into the past. We want to study these animals and get specimens of them before they vanish entirely."

"Of course, I expect to continue my work on the voice-producing parts of birds' anatomies (the syrinx) and I'm going to spread myself on movies this time—I'm going to get lots of them."

"If all goes well," he went on, "I may establish a station at the Kaituma Falls, on the Potaro River. That's a gorgeous sight; a fall of 810 feet—five times the height of the Horseshoe at Niagara, with about three quarters the width. It takes six days to get there from Kartabo, in a tent-boat paddled by Indians, but it's worth the trip. Aside from its beauty, it is of especial interest to us because, due to differences in altitude and vegetation, the animal life there is entirely different from what we have at Kartabo."

Happy Convicts

Mr. Beebe's interest is not confined to animals; the convicts at the penal settlement also claim his attention. "They're the safest people in the world," he declared. "We think nothing at all of seeing them around loose. And they are very handy on all sorts of work. We always have them chase balls for us when we play tennis on the courts down at the settlement. Run away? Never. They're perfectly happy there. Most of them have no idea that they have committed any crime—they are Hindus and Chinese and Negroes whose standards are utterly different from ours. Where would they run away to? There's no place for them to go but the jungle, and they wouldn't think of living out there alone."

The others of the party who sail with Mr. Beebe to share the work and the delights of this jungle laboratory are: John Ted Van, Mr. Beebe's assistant; Isabel Cooper, artist, who does colored plates of animals; Gilbert Barking and Henry Seton; Helen Damrosch, daughter of Frank Damrosch, the musician; Ruth Rose of Marshfield Hills, Massachusetts; and Mr. and Mrs. Paul House.

CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES—CHICAGO (Special)—Election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention resulted in victories for two Democrats and four Republicans. In this city Stanley Adamkiewicz, Democrat, won in the twenty-seventh senatorial district, while a Republican, G. W. Tobin, was victorious in the second district. Republicans won in the twentieth, twenty-second, and twenty-third districts, the voters being G. H. Orr, B. H. Pinnell, and B. T. Gorman, respectively.



WILLIAM BEEBE



A BIT OF TROPICAL LUXURY

Illustration from "Our Search for a Wilderness" © Henry Holt & Co.

YOUNG DUSKY PARROTS

Illustration from "Our Search for a Wilderness" © Henry Holt & Co.

THE LABORATORY IN THE HEART OF THE JUNGLE

HOATZIN CLIMBING WITH THUMB AND FOREFINGER

Illustration "Jungle Peace" © Henry Holt & Co.



MISS COOPER GETS CLOSE TO NATURE IN SELECTING HER SUBJECTS

ART

Pennsylvania Academy Show
PHILADELPHIA (Special)—The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts comes to its one hundred and seventeenth annual exhibition on Saturday evening, February 4, when the private view is to be held, with the prospect of presenting one of the most complete showings of current American art in painting and sculpture that has ever been seen in the famous Philadelphia galleries.

Year by year, despite the rapid development of other American cities as exhibiting centers, the Academy exhibition more than holds its own as a sort of American Salon. In Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute gives itself up to an international display and cultivates a field of its own in this line. In New York the National Academy of Design makes a general exhibition of American art, but limitations of space have prevented it from competing with the Philadelphia show on equal terms, and the historic preeminence of the latter event remains unchallenged. Both Chicago and Washington have important general exhibitions of American art, but neither of these cities can rival the Philadelphia show in numbers or in its representative character.

Leadership Claimed

Philadelphia people believe that one of the notable features of recent art exhibitions throughout the country has been the revelation of the extraordinary continuity in leadership of the Pennsylvania school of painting and sculpture. At the last National Academy exhibition a large proportion of the most conspicuous canvases that gave distinction to the occasion represented the work of the Pennsylvania Academy people, and in landscape work especially the New Hope and Delaware Valley as well as the Philadelphia schools took the lead.

It is claimed also that in the Corcoran Gallery biennial exhibition the most important gallery vistas were marked by pictures from Philadelphia artists, including Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., Edward W. Redfield and Elmer W. Schofield, while of the group of younger women artists whose landscapes and still life pieces helped to make the exhibition notable, the most attractive canvases came from such Philadelphia painters as Mary A. Mason, Catherine Wharton Morris and Felice Waldo Howell. Moreover, it is pointed out that the Clark prizes were carried off in two of the four cases by Philadelphians of the New Hope group—Daniel Garber and John F. Pollack. "Indeed," says a Philadelphia writer, "if the works of art derived from the Philadelphia school had been missing from either the walls of the National Academy of Design or those of the Corcoran Gallery, a very incomplete idea of those who are at the very lead in American art would have been given."

Exhibition of Sully's Work

After the close of the Pennsylvania Academy exhibition, next March, the Academy will accentuate its historic position in Philadelphia by opening a comprehensive exhibition of the work of Thomas Sully. The remarkable interest that is felt now in works of art by the early American painters, beginning with Benjamin West, among others—three of whose greatest works are owned by the Academy—attaches particularly to Sully, who was one of the associates of West, and, next to Gilbert Stuart, one of the most famous portrait painters in American history. Special interest has been concentrated in Philadelphia on Sully by reason of the recent appearance of the definitive work on Sully by Mantel Fielding and Edward Biddle. Not only the Academy, but other institutions in Philadelphia, and the homes of leading Philadelphia families, are rich in examples of Sully's work, and the proposed loan exhibition will completely reveal his talent as never before.

Saturday evening, February 11, has been set aside as the time of the customary "artists' evening."

THE BABY-CHECKER

On every mild day a long row of baby carriages waits in front of a New York department store in an uptown part of the city, and Joe, the baby-checker, has sole charge of the babies while their mothers are busy shopping inside. There is much gleeful "going" and very little weeping among Joe's charges. This, Joe says, is easily explained. Babies hate shopping, the same as everybody else, except women. They like to be outdoors and see what is going on. They like to watch other babies and exchange "goos" and smiles. So long as each is safely confined in its own carriage there are no disagreements among the babies.

When they are bored with each other's conversation or with looking at the crowds on the street they can go to sleep or play with Joe, and they are returned to their mothers in a state of infant happiness and content. "Never lost a baby," declares Joe, "and I've been here over two years now." He tucks the robe over a pair of "holster" heels and adjusts the shade to accommodate a pair of wide blue eyes. He grins and clucks reassuringly at a new arrival who is wondering a little anxiously what it is all about. He exchanges checks with a returning mother who has finished her shopping and is ready to tuck her bundle into the baby carriage and trundle off home.

Not Many Tips

"Not many tips," admits Joe. "But I ain't on this job for tips. Sometimes I get a dime or a quarter. Course the storekeeper runs this stand as a free attraction. He don't want the carriages inside, but he wants the women buyers, and so he guarantees to look after the babies while the mothers shop."

"Like it fine," beams Joe. "You see I come to New York from a little town up-state. My son moved here and wanted me to come along. Wasn't much else for me to do, so I come. But, say, I was the loneliest critter I ever see till I got this here baby-checkin' job. Now I'm so busy all day I never think of bein' lonesome. Cheerful little critters, too, babies."

"Minds me of when I used to look after the young 'uns for mother at home. Had a regular drove of us, she did. I didn't like it so well then. But here it's easy. None of 'em stays an awful while, and I can always send in for the mother if one gets too cankerous. Hardly ever does, though."

Joe snaps his fingers and wags his

head at a solemn-looking baby and is rewarded with a grin.

"Clever little fellers," says Joe, fondly. "Gitt to know me? You bet they do. Comin' back here week after week. Course, some I don't never see again. Just chance customers. Some of the biggest ones calls the Joe. I teach 'em to, and it sounds right nice and homey. It sure saves 'em a lot o' worry. Saves their mothers, too."

The Banker's Daughter

A new baby arrives. Joe checks the carriage, wheels it to a place on the walk and takes a peep at the baby. This is a demure looking child with yellow curls and dainty blue and white wrappings. Joe glances down the long row with an air of pride. "This here one's father is the banker 'round the corner," he observes, pointing at the newcomer. "She's a lady, all right. Never so much as squeaks while her mammy's away. Name's Beatrice, adds Joe with a tone of respect."

"Don't fool with 'em as long as they're all right," he confides. "Lots o' people spoil the kids by fussin' at 'em all the time. Shucks, I reckon babies has some rights same as other folks. Besides it don't pay to stir 'em up. Never can tell what ye'll git into. Wise little customers," says Joe, with a wink.

"Sakes-a-live, I could give folks pointers about takin' care o' their own kids. Wouldn't do no good, though. Take that little coddler over there now. He's a spoilt one. I never pay any attention to him. Just let him alone. That's what he needs. Soon as his mother comes out he'll begin to holler. He's learnt it don't do no good to holler at me. I make sure they're all comfortable and then I lets 'em alone. Occasionally one needs a chirkin' up a bit. Gits lonesome or sleepy or somethin'."

"Hate these here go-carts," mumbles Joe as a mother stops with a little black two-wheeler. "Take it from me, they ain't no good. Kids all the time wantin' to climb out, too. Makes me a lot o' trouble. This one's gettin' most too old to check, anyhow."

Joe pushes the go-cart to a place near the door and eyes the occupant a trifle suspiciously. Somebody stops to play with the banker's small daughter and Joe marches past with a discouraging air of proprietorship. He turns a sleeping baby's carriage away from the wind. He restores a rubber doll to a pair of groping little hands.

Going "Bye-Bye"

"Bye-bye, Joe. Go bye-bye" beseeches a small maiden, and Joe relents and wheels her down the walk.

Books and Bookmen

THE vogue for the work of C. Lovat Fraser is increasing, as witnessed by the interest shown in the recent memorial exhibition of his drawings at the Leicester Galleries in London, and the excellent prices which these drawings fetched. Between his twentieth and his thirty-first years, with four years counted out for service in France, this remarkable young man achieved an amazing mass and variety of output. Broad sheets printed in gay primary colors, theater posters, designs for printed linens, book and newspaper illustrations, landscapes, all were represented, together with the original sketches for the costumes of "The Beggar's Opera" and a number of other theatrical productions, and the accompanying models of the stage settings. Mr. Lovat Fraser also illustrated several children's books, the volume called "Pirates" lately issued by Simpkin Marshall, being especially delightful. Its sketches, daintily printed on haunting red and yellow and green papers. To whatever he touched this artist managed to convey a singularly individual interpretation which is altogether engaging.

Among books announced for publication in the late winter or early spring are: Lord Dunsany's recent play, "It," already successfully produced in London, soon to be seen in New York; two new plays in verse by John Massfield; and a new novel by May Sinclair; and another volume of Leonard Merrick, "One Man's View," in the Dutton uniform edition.

A two-volume work hitherto little known in the United States, but especially to be welcomed by all lovers of London, is "Mary Davies and the Manor of Ebury," by Charles T. Gatty, published not long since by Cassell & Co., London. It clears up the mystery of Mary Davies and the vast estates which she brought to her husband, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, responsible for us the Mayfair and Belgrave of other centuries and tracing the history of the Manor of Ebury. The book combines engrossing romance with the untangling of traditions which have long puzzled the student of London topography.

It is a curious fact that in the London production of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," there should be no mention of John Hay, the President's devoted secretary, who is always ready to minister to the wants of his Chief, whether it involves the sooth-

ing reading aloud from Shakespeare or the accompanying of the great man to Grant's headquarters on the eve of Lee's surrender. Although to those who knew Mr. Hay the stage presentation may not have been entirely convincing, yet his part in the drama was expected and justified; but for some reason hitherto unexplained, Mr. Hay gives place, in the London production, to a Mr. Slaney. Mr. Slaney, he is on the program, Mr. Slaney he is called by the President. Who was Mr. Slaney? Did he exist? Was he ever honored by the friendship of President Lincoln? Why should Mr. Drinkwater give us Mr. Hay in America and Mr. Slaney in London, particularly when it is Mr. Hay whose name is given in the printed version of the play? Can there be any reason why Mr. Hay is not a welcome figure upon the English boards? The matter awaits explanation.

The collecting of first editions by modern authors is increasing enormously. Not only do many prefer to read a work as first issued, but it is now recognized that these works, when of genuine value, are exceptionally good investments. Conrad prices are especially high; "Nostromo," issued in 1914, was listed in a recent English catalogue for 26 10s.; and Mr. de la Mare's "Memoirs of a Midget," published only last spring, it is said will soon be worth two or three guineas. Little wonder that the book-sellers are more and more going in for the importation of English modern editions; in spite of the threatened increased duties.

To those who have enjoyed "A History of Everyday Things in England," by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell, it will be welcome news that these authors have recently written a companion volume, entitled "Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age." It has been lately published in England by Batsford. This is an fortunate enough to see the beginnings of some really intelligent, delightful writing of history for children. Mr. Van Loon's book is a notable example, and the work of the Quennells, dealing as it does with the hitherto little explored byways of history—dwellings, domestic arrangements, costumes, manners and modes—fills a conspicuous need.

At a recent sale, held at the American Art Galleries in New York, there was sold one of the finest copies of "Pickwick Papers," known to be in existence, the first issue of the first edition, in the original parts, having the green pictorial wrappers; this copy brought \$3450.

MANY GREEKS NOW ALBANIAN SUBJECTS

Decision of Council of Ambassadors, Turning More Than 120,000 Northern Epirotes Over to Albania, Is Deplored

The following article has been written by one who, owing to his familiarity with Near East affairs, is looked upon as an authority on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special).—More than 120,000 Greeks were incorporated into the recently established Albanian state by the ambassadorial decree of Nov. 5. These Christian Greek populations protested in vain; their will was not consulted; every strategic and commercial consideration was brushed aside, and Northern Epirus was appended to the Muhammadan Albanian state.

The Council of Ambassadors undoubtedly knew well that the safety of Christians would be jeopardized; that the Muhammadans, whether Turks, Kurds, Tartars, Fellahs, or Albanians, deem it sacrilegious to consider the Christians as their equals politically and socially. The 500 years' history of the Turkish Empire is a series of massacres of Christians alternating with European interventions, and promises of reforms, and utter disregard for these promises. The ambassadors knew that in the Turkish Empire, the Kurds in Asia and the Albanians in Europe were, until 1913, the most exemplary executors of the will of the Red sultans, and that the Albanians had been trained to live by preying continuously upon the Christians in Macedonia and in Epirus. The Ambassadors knew finally that a new Albanian state, in which more than two-thirds are semi-wild tribal Muhammadans, who from generation to generation have been accustomed to plunder their Christian neighbors, could not overnight be regenerated and turned into a people capable of self-government.

Italian Interests Dictated

But the interests of Italy dictated the creation of the Albanian state, and the inclusion therein of large, civilized Christian populations that dread Muhammadan domination. The Council of Ambassadors, the Council of the League of Nations, the Council of the great powers of Europe, acceded to the decision of the ambassadors. But in order to pull wool over the eyes of the world, the League had Albania sign at Geneva a declaration which bound Albania to respect and protect the schools, churches, and communal property of the religious, linguistic, and racial minorities in Albania.

The Council of the League of Nations should have known very well that declarations and pledges given by wild tribes to respect the lives, property and honor of Christians whom these tribes have been instructed by the Khodan to abhor, detest and treat as chattel, would be of no value. The Council could not know the history of the Turkish Empire; not the Christians who have survived the ruthlessness of Muhammadan domination.

As it was expected by all those who knew the Albanians, the declaration for the protection of the Christians has not even so much as ruffled the severity of the Albanians in the exercise of their traditional persecution and spoliation of the Christians in Albania. The Greek schools, churches, and communal property have been seized in the old Hamidian fashion. Entire Christian districts are depopulated. The Christian inhabitants are terrorized and forced to move out into Greece, and their homes and fields are occupied by Muhammadan Albanians. Tens of thousands of Christians, completely destitute, are living upon Greek charity at Corfu, Ioannina, and in Macedonia. A systematic effort is being made by the Albanian Government to Muhammadanize Greek Northern Epirus.

Methods Pursued by Albanians

Two methods are employed for the attainment of this end: Muhammadan bands are let loose upon the Christian inhabitants, who, unable to resist, are forced to seek safety in flight into Greek territory; and the Albanian Government is endeavoring to discourage the return of some 50,000 expatriate Greek Northern Epirotes to their homes. In pursuance of the latter policy, the Albanian representatives abroad have been instructed to notify the Christian natives of Northern Epirus to appear before them and fill out a blank form in which the Christian Greeks are required to state that they are of Albanian nationality. The time given to the Christian Northern Epirotes to comply with this law of Albania was set as from Jan. 11 to Jan. 31 of this year. Those appearing within the indicated time will pay \$5, and their petitions must be signed by officials of local Albanian organizations. This will force the Christian Greeks to become members of the Albanian organizations, to which they must contribute heavy sums of money.

The law declares that any native of Northern Epirus who returns to his home with other than an Albanian passport will be treated as an enemy and will be seized and punished by the Albanian authorities as a traitor. Those who will apply for Albanian passports, without having previously signed the above-mentioned blanks, will be made to wait 90 days, and will sign the blanks, or shall deposit with the Albanian representatives \$100, which will be spent to investigate the cause for which the applicants failed to enroll themselves as Albanians before the date specified.

Compulsory Registration

By allowing so little time to the Northern Epirotes to enroll them-

MR. OBREGON IS OPTIMISTIC OVER BANKING NEGOTIATIONS

Mexican President Says Every Day Brings Settlement With American Financiers Nearer—Export Oil Taxes Are to Be Used for the Payment of the Foreign Debt

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Negotiations between the Mexican Government and New York bankers are "proceeding with satisfaction to all concerned, and every day brings a settlement nearer," said President Obregon today. The President declined to comment on the report made to Adolfo de la Huerta, Secretary of the Treasury, by Gen. Eduardo Iturbide, who recently returned to Mexico City from New York where he acted as a special agent of the Treasury Department.

Referring to the agreement with the American oil men, President Obregon asserted that an amicable adjustment had been reached, but that for convenience sake the export taxes to be collected under the decree of last June are merely deferred indefinitely, awaiting a final agreement with the bankers.

Debt to Be Paid

President Obregon explained that the money collected for these taxes is to be used for payment on the foreign debt, and that since arrangements have not yet been made the revenues are to be held intact for future use. "The government has reserved the right, however," the President added, "to notify the oil men at any time the revenues under the special export tax are to be paid." He was exceedingly optimistic in his statements with regard to oil and financial affairs.

General Obregon admitted that he had received "some data relative to the alleged activities of certain persons in the United States, working in conjunction with certain Mexican exiles, to foment a revolution in Mex-

ico."

Answering a question as to what course the government would pursue, General Obregon said: "We can only deal with these alleged conspirators as we encounter them. If, as has been suggested, certain North Americans who are charged with conspiracy against this government attempt to enter Mexico, we shall proceed against them and punish them accordingly."

View Is Optimistic

The President declared that conditions generally in Mexico were good. "Of course," he said, "there are a few insignificant bands of malcontents in the Republic, but they are causing us no trouble. Communications are all intact, railroad conditions are improving and the entire nation is slowly but surely recovering from its years of unrest and working out the big problems that confront it. The future looks optimistically."

Contrary to expectations, President Obregon did not announce today the men he has in mind to fill the vacant posts of Minister of War, Agriculture, and Commerce and Industry. He promised, however, that his selections would be made within a few days.

General Obregon discredited reports printed in certain Mexico City newspapers to the effect that large numbers of Mexicans in the United States are without work and are being mistreated. He said it was his belief that the Mexicans were among the many victims of the economic depression, and that if they should commit crimes they would be dealt with by the American authorities with the same justice and firmness as that granted to any offenders.

Farms Provided

27,371 VETERANS

Canadian Government Makes Loans of \$87,495,815 for Purchase of Land and Stock

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Exactly 27,371 Canadian war veterans have been settled on the land under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, says an official report by the Dominion Government.

Of these, 21,246 have been granted government loans totaling \$87,495,815, an average of more than \$4,000 per settler, for the purchase of land, permanent improvements thereon, stock and equipment. The remaining 6,125 were settled on land forming part of the public domain without financial assistance. The report adds that 467 settlers already have repaid their loans in full.

The work of getting the returned soldier back to the land is still progressing. There have been 62,438 applications for the privileges of the act, the report states, and 44,722 of the applicants have qualified. There are 520 men in training in agricultural schools and 3110 have completed training and are awaiting allocation to farms.

The Province of Alberta leads in the number of soldier settlers with 6203 to whom the government has lent \$25,291,095. The figures for some other provinces: Quebec, 415 settlers, \$2,075,108; New Brunswick, 563 settlers, \$1,738,611; Nova Scotia, 398 settlers, \$1,343,868; Prince Edward Island, 335 settlers, \$925,583.

BOOM IN MEXICAN WEST COAST TRADE

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 27 (Special).—A revival in business conditions along the west coast of Mexico, from which will accrue considerable benefit to the port of San Diego, is forecast by local shipping men engaged in the lower coast trade, who say the Obregon Government is doing everything possible to stimulate commerce, and the ports of Mazatlan, Guaymas, Manzanillo and Acapulco are beginning to reap the benefits.

Mexico, however, does not intend to permit American-owned freighters to handle the bulk of this rapidly increasing maritime trade. Two new steamship companies, the Mexican States line and the Mexican Navigation Company, both subsidized by the Mexican Government, have started a freight and passenger service between west coast ports, California, Oregon and Washington. In addition, the Mexican steamship companies have launched a campaign to stimulate Mexican tourist travel to California.

RUSSIAN RELIEF PLANS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The government is prepared to consider means of co-operating with voluntary agencies, should they succeed in effecting some responsible organization of which the government could approve, for extending relief to Russia, says a statement issued by the Prime Minister's office tonight.

A national organization, similar to the "Save the Children" fund in Great Britain, is proposed as a means of coordinating Russian relief efforts in Canada.

MANUFACTURERS ASK AMERICAN VALUATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Heading a delegation of manufacturers, J. E. Edgerton of Nashville, Tenn., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, presented today to the majority members of the Senate Finance Committee a memorial adopted by the association in convention here this week, urging immediate revision of the tariff and adoption of the American valuation plan incorporated in the Fordney bill.

LIQUOR MONOPOLY PLAN PROTESTED

Objection Made to New Brunswick Abandoning "Bone Dry" Régime for Sake of Revenue

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 1.—Strong protests from temperance forces have greeted the announcement by Premier Walter B. Foster that the provincial government is considering going into the liquor business. New Brunswick is now "bone dry."

Because of the serious falling off in revenue consequent upon the depression in the lumber business, it has been proposed that New Brunswick adopt a government liquor monopoly similar to those now effective in Quebec and British Columbia.

A large part of the revenue of this Province has been derived from stumpage on lumber cut on the public domain, or "Crown lands." In the last year, it is announced, income from this source dropped more than \$500,000, and the claim is made that the government must choose between direct taxation on land and incomes, or the liquor business, which in the case of Quebec has shown an estimated profit of \$4,000,000 a year.

Steamship Service Resumed

Resumption of steamship service between Liverpool, Queenstown and Boston after a suspension since early in the war, is announced by the White Star Line. The steamers Pittsburgh and Havford are to make regular trips about twice a month, starting in June. The Pittsburgh, a 16,000-ton vessel now being completed at Belfast, Ireland, is declared to be one of the finest ships in the company's trans-Atlantic fleet. The boat will have accommodation for 650 first-class and 1500 third-class passengers. The Havford is a vessel of 11,000 tons. A similar resumption of service was recently announced by the Cunard Line.

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NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. In Probate Court held at Boston in and for said County of Suffolk, on the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

ON the petition of Edward J. Iafsky, of Boston, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of Edward J. Pratt, public notice having been given, according to the Statute in that behalf made, and the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reasons given are sufficient and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made.

It is decreed that his name be changed, in prayer for to that of Edward J. Pratt, which name he shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and he give public notice of such change by publishing this decree once in each week for three successive weeks in each of two newspapers, one of which shall be published in said Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

WM. M. PREST, Judge of Probate Court.

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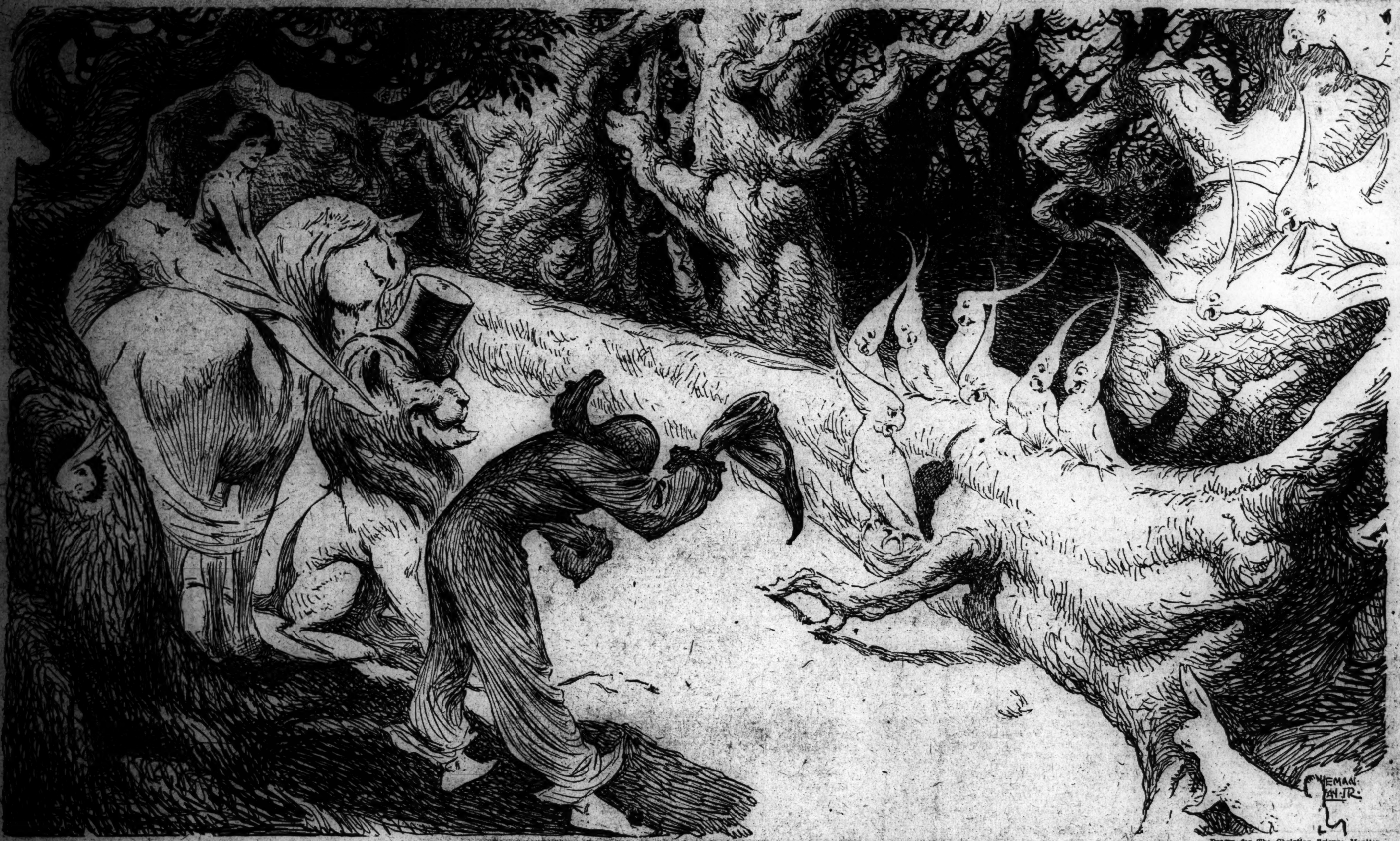
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"The meaning of what?" returned Diggeldy Dan, skipping three steps toward them, and bowing full low

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which the Travelers Journey Under the Great Black Roof

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"Haloo!"

Then silence, and, again, from the depths of the forest—

"Haloo-oo-o!" Now long drawn out, as a hunter sometimes winds upon a horn.

Yet it was not the note of a horn that fell on the listening ears of the Pretty Lady, or the White-White Horse, or of Lion or Diggeldy Dan. Instead it seemed—

Ah! Once more it came: this time much nearer. And now they knew it was a voice!

But not merely one. For soon—from the left, and the right, and far, far behind—came answering calls.

"Haloo! Haloo! Haloo-oo-o!" echoed the voices; now near and now far as though, like bounding balloons, they were first here and then there.

And standing with the stillness of statues in the gloom of the forest, the travelers waited and watched. For though they had come far since leaving the meager tent, it was not until now that anything so unusual had hidden them listen.

"And yet it is most time that something were happening," said the Lady to Dan, "for we are now well into the land of Too-Bo-Tan."

"But surely you can tell us what all the halooing is about," answered the clown.

"No, no, Dan, I can't. For you see I've decided to keep right on adventuring with Lion and you. And where'll be the fun if I always know exactly what's to come next? Therefore, you see, I'm going to do my make-believe best to know nothing at all; so it will do you not one whit of good to ply me with questions."

"No doubt that will be the best way to have fun," nodded Lion.

"Of course it will," Dan quickly agreed. "And really make the adventure more interesting for all of us. Just the same I should like to know about that halooing."

But by this time the voices had ceased, and so the adventurers moved forward again. Day had now come and, deep as was the forest, there were sunbeams that pushed their way through the dense leaves to lay golden fingers on the fern-patterned ground, against the vine-tangled branches, or on the tree trunks or the heads of the travelers.

And what a long way the beams came before reaching the ground! Looking up Dan could see where they first pierced the roof that was laid over the forest—the roof that was made by the tips of the trees. What a vast roof it was! And what a solemn one! For to the clown that was the roof that described it. As he gazed upward his thoughts went back to the

menagerie tent with its billowing top of white held aloft by its row of poles painted blue. But its roof was gay. What a difference!

Yes, this roof of the forest was indeed a solemn one and, moreover, the mightiest that Dan had ever laid eyes upon. No wonder it needed such pillars to hold it! For as the clown continued to look it seemed as though the mammoth trunks were not tree trunks at all, but rugged columns instead—set in place to keep the great, solemn roof from tumbling down on their heads.

How still everything was! A deep, twilight stillness that must have come in under the roof long years ago and never, never went away. True, the hoofs of the Horse sounded a soft thud and thump, or now and again caused dry twigs to crackle and snap. But there was no other note now—no other sound as the Lady and Lion and Diggeldy Dan pushed on and still onward under the roof of the forest.

And then—

All came to a stop!

For in the half of a moment the whole forest seemed to ring with "halooos," while the voices were now right upon them! Then, from every direction appeared flying forms. As these crossed and recrossed the paths of the sunbeams those on the ground saw that the halooing ones were gorgeously plumed birds—arrayed in yellow, and green, and white, red, pink and blue.

Now they had begun to circle and soon—ceasing their calls but chattering incessantly—they settled along the ridge of a great fallen log that lay across the path of the travelers.

"So, now! What's the meaning of this?" demanded the very pinkest of all the pink cockatoos (for you must have guessed that they were cockatoos).

"The meaning of what?" returned Diggeldy Dan, skipping three steps toward them and bowing full low with his hand to his heart.

"The meaning of what, you ask?" exclaimed the astonished pink questioner in most indignant tones. "The meaning of what?" he repeated as he shook his feathery helmet and thrust out his wings. "The meaning of you coming in under the Great Black Roof. Who and what are you, sir?"

"Why as for me," began Dan, "I'm a clown, and—"

"What a funny word," muttered a part little cockatoo at the end of the log, at which several others started to giggle.

"Silence!" commanded their leader. "Pray proceed, sir."

"A clown," repeated Dan, as he balanced his hat on the tip of his nose and held wide the sides of his polka dot suit, "a clown who—"

But here those on the log began shrieking with laughter. And when Dan screwed up his lips and bulged both his eyes as though seeking to see who it was that was thus interrupting, they screamed louder than ever. In vain did the pink-coated one bid them be silent. Instead his fellows all but tumbled from the log with delight, and it

was only after much shouting that order was finally restored.

"For shame!" cried the leader when he could once more be heard. "What inexcusable rudeness! What can I say to you, sir?" he added, now turning to Dan. "For though we have every right to find out why you and your friends have come in under the Roof we surely have no right to be discourteous."

"But—but you haven't been," protested Dan. "You see I'm a clown and so am supposed to bring merriment. Just everybody laughs at me, always. It's one of the things I'm for—else I wouldn't be Diggeldy Dan."

"What!" cried the other. "Diggeldy Dan from over the sea?"

"Of course," chimed the one with the blue-blue eyes, "while I am the Pretty Lady come adventuring, too, on my White-White Horse; and here at my side is Lion, who is President of Spangleland's animals."

"Fshaw, then! You are the ones we've been told to look after. Only you see—well, to be honest about it, we thought Diggeldy Dan was some sort of a bird; maybe with long spiny legs and a wiggly bill."

And at that everybody laughed once again and so were soon the very best of friends.

"Yes, it was us you heard shouting earlier in the day," the pink cockatoo was saying a few minutes after. "We keep an eye on all that goes on under the Great Roof, and when any stranger chances to enter we start to circle, keep halooing back and forth and so gradually close in upon him."

But now the explanations were over, the party moved forward. As they started the escorting birds again formed a wide circle. And though the travelers caught sight of them only at intervals—when the red back of one or the green wing of another flashed along the paths of a sunbeam—they could hear their "halooos." These linked them round in an ever-moving ring of which they formed the center.

The pink cockatoo did not fly with the rest, but perched on the heel of Dan's shoulder instead.

"Will we soon arrive at Too-Bo-Tan's court?" the clown asked as they talked.

"Well, now, as to that I can't say," the other replied. "You see all we cockatoos have to do is to conduct you to the far-away edge of the Great Black Roof. Once there, another escort will take you in tow."

"Here comes one who may be able to answer," said the Lady to Dan.

"He could if he would, but he won't," advised the chief of the cockatoos. As he spoke all of them peered up toward the Roof. Along it and springing from branch to branch, came a mile of a monkey, evidently bent upon catching up with the travelers. Nor did it take him long. For a second later he had grasped a dangling vine and, pushing off from a limb, swung within a few feet of Diggeldy Dan.

"Tis, isn't it?" he piped in a queer little voice.

"Tis," nodded the feathered one.

And without another word that thimbleful of monkey scooted back to the roof and again sped away in the direction from whence he had come.

"Hi, there!" shouted Dan, "how far is it to the court?" But the wee one did not so much as send a look in reply.

"He's one of the outposts, and is trained never to talk with strangers," explained the cockatoo. "There will be others along from time to time."

"But what did you tell him?" asked Lion.

"Well, you see what he meant was, 'It is the party we've been looking for, isn't it?' And I answered that it was. He will carry the word to another scout and that one will tell a third and so on, until the news is passed to the escort that is to accompany you beyond the edge of the Roof."

Sure enough, other outposts did come and go. But not one paid the slightest attention to Dan's prying questions. And then, after a time, these scurrying scouts ceased to arrive, while—not long after—the travelers discerned a dim light in the distance. This light grew wider and whiter as the adventurers advanced.

"It means," said the pink one, "that we are drawing near to where the light from the sun comes to sit in the shade under the edge of the Great Black Roof. Or, as some say, the end of the forest. And it is there that we will leave you."

"Haloo! Haloo! Haloo!" he began shouting, lustily. At the sound of his voice those he commanded came skimming toward him, and soon the whole splendid company were halooing at attention just overhead.

More and more light came forward to meet them; and nearer and nearer this light went they. Now the eyes of the travelers could see beyond the edge of the forest—to where tall grass waved in the breeze and the sun held full away. For the Great Roof ended as abruptly as it had begun. It ended with a long row of column-like tree trunks (needed, of course, to prop up the edge of it). These looked unusually black against the blue sky beyond. And so did a bit of a figure that suddenly swung on a vine from the side of the blackest one—swung from a moment and then came tumbling toward them.

It was the last monkey outpost bringing final instructions to the cockatoo chief.

"Everything's ready," they all heard him say. "They're to follow me."

"You're to follow him," repeated the other, jerking his helmet toward the mile of a messenger.

"To where?" questioned Dan.

"To where I'll take you!" retorted the one on the vine swing. "Kindly turn the head of the White-White Horse toward the opening between the two extra black trees that you see straight ahead."

And so, amid halooos and good-byes from the cockatoo crew, the adventurers started out of the forest.

Two Seasons

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor in spring the sunflowers peer up When I skip by: They stretch their arms in green array.

I think I hear them softly say, "So high, so high!"

In autumn I gaze up at them From far below, I'm quite outdistanced in the race. Smiles every kindly yellow face, "So low, so low!"

Snow Fun

Jane awoke to find the winter sun shining in her eyes. She ran to the window and gave a shout of delight which awakened her brother Jim in the next room. The outside world had been changed into a magically beautiful place over night. The snow had been steadily falling until the hard brown earth lay hidden beneath a thick soft blanket of white. Now the sun had come out and set the snow to sparkling, and Jane could hardly wait before rushing out into the keen, clean air.

"It's come, Jimmy," she called. "The first big snow, and we can have heaps of fun! There's enough for snowmen and forts and walls and everything we want. Let's hurry down to breakfast!"

Jim ran to the window, echoing Jane's enthusiastic shout. "We'll build a fort and I'll be an early settler. You and Dudley can be Indians who bombard the fort with snowballs until you find that I am a friendly white man and then I'll invite you into the fort for a friendly pow-wow. We can use Shag for an Eskimo dog to drag the sled!"

"Oh, won't it be fun!" cried Jane. "I hope Dudley is up!" She held the curtain back while she glanced across at the house next door, where their little playmate lived.

"Never mind," said Jim. "If he's late we can have the fort all built and ready for action."

In an astonishingly short time Jane and Jim ran downstairs. After breakfast, bundled in boots, mufflers, ulsters and mittens, they started out. The snow was a foot deep and damp enough to pack well. As they ran down the steps, Shag, the collie, dashed past them, sinking into the snow with yelps of delight. He joined in the play when they began rolling up balls of white to form cobblestones for the front of the fort, rolling his own small ball between his front paws.

There was a shout from the house next door and Jane ran to tell Dudley that Capt. Miles Standish lived in the fort and that she and Dudley were to play at being Massasoit and Squanto.

"We are going to bombard the fort with snowballs until Standish shows signs of friendliness. Let's pile heaps of balls at the foot of every tree!"

Then the fun began with a give and take of snowy missiles that left the Indians laughing and breathless, dodg-

ing behind their trees, and failed to disturb the fort. Through the window of the fort came a long stick bearing a white flag. At the very moment the Indians approached the fort in friendly intent, Shag came down the steps of the house bearing a basket in his mouth. He carried it proudly to Captain Standish, who found in it three rosy apples, gifts from the settlers to the Indians.

"This is a new country to us," said Miles Standish, "and we have much to learn. Doubtless there are many things you Indians could teach us. For instance, I suppose you can read many a story from the tracks you find in the snow. You might begin, now, telling me about the tracks we find today!"

"All right!" smiled Indian Jane. "Here we find the marks of a dog's feet—see, white man, we have a track with five toes, one large and cushiony, and there are traces of the claws at the end of the toes. From the size of the track we say, 'big dog!'"

"And here," said Indian Dudley, pointing to a series of smaller tracks leading over the fence, "we read, 'cat.' It is like the dog's tracks, because it has five toes (one cushiony) but it is smaller, has no signs of claws, and lighter!"

"And when we see little three-toed marks with a long hind toe, in pairs, hopping marks, we say 'sparrow.'"

"And if Robin stays to walk in snow," added Indian Dudley, "we should find marks a little larger than Sparrow's, sometimes in pairs and sometimes singly, for Robin is a tree bird (hopping) and a ground bird (walking) but Mr. Robin likes best the spring when the snow is gone and so he goes where he finds spring."

"And here," said Indian Jane pointing to larger three-toed marks near the hen-house, "we read, 'chick, chick!'"

"Very good, Indians," said Captain Standish. "I am glad of these first lessons in tracks and I shall try to find new tracks every day to read. How would you like, now, to go to the woods to study more tracks?"

"In fact the snowflakes were even then beginning to fall thick and white. The sun had disappeared and thoughts of a grate fire seemed suddenly welcome."

"Let's have one grand race down the hills," said Jane, "and then make tracks for home!"

The Trees

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Whir, whir, whirling, whir, The trees are singing a summer song, Oh, such a lovely little tune, Such a lovely rustling tune.

All the summer long! And it's about the summer birds, And quiet, grazing summer herds.

Hidden Presidents of the United States

In each of the following sentences is the name of a president of the United States. The letters, spelling the word are in their exact order. Find them if you can.

1. I'd like a damson plum.

2. It will never do to study art hurriedly.

3. Not much is accomplished by political shouting, ranting, et cetera.

4. Mother says the maid will see about the washing tonight.

5. When Johnny was asked if he liked candy, he replied, "Ha! Ha! Yes."

6. John Bell in Col. Newcomb's regiment was cited for extraordinary bravery.

7. Those who wish candy may have it after dinner.

8. I met Mr. Jeffers on the street today.

9. The boy kept saying to the parrot, "Pol, keep quiet."

10. I found it very hard, in going up the hill, to keep my footing.

The answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hidden American Cities."

1. Lowell.

2. Fall River.

3. Springfield.

4. Troy.

5. Portland.

6. Dallas.

7. Dayton.

8. Reading.

9. Hartford.

10. Denver.

Wild Allspice

The witch-hazel bush has a queer way of blossoming after the leaves have fallen. The wild allspice, or benzoin, reverses the witch-hazel's way, and blossoms before it produces leaves.

The little, honey-yellow flowers of the spice bush are set so close together that the branches look as though they had been gilded with a huge paint brush.

Two other odd names for the benzoin plant are Benjamin bush and spicewood.

The Lighthouse

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The lighthouse stands Upon the sands, Quite tall and straight, You see.

It looks exactly as a real Lighthouse ought to be. And oh, the light!

Will shine, at night, For miles and miles, You know.

And make the waters Such a very glowing Way to go.

THE HOME FORUM



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Second Wonderland

Alice fell down a rabbit's hole and found herself in a strange new world, where the most unusual things were a matter of course; animals talked English and tooltools had the power of making a little girl into a giant. Now a new wonderland has been found—this time by a workman. He was a member of a crew engaged on a piece of construction work in the heart of Mexico City. One day he suddenly disappeared from sight. Running to the place where he had been standing, his fellow-workmen found he had slipped down a deep hole. He had literally fallen into a new town, so they discovered when they found him. He had dropped through a gap in the roof of a buried house. Excavators and archaeologists were hurried to the spot. What strange relics of an older civilization they came upon there, Fred G. Jopp has told in a recent number of *The Scientific American*. It may be a second Pompeii, he says. But for its discoverer, without doubt, it is Wonderland.

A Blue Caterpillar

A certain Dartmouth College professor was most indiscreet the other day in allowing it to appear in sundry public journals and to become generally a piece of common knowledge that he had discovered a blue caterpillar.

pillar. If such a thing had happened to Professor Stephen Leacock or to Professor Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, well informed in nonsense as in economics and mathematics, they would have kept their discoveries well hidden. They would have understood why Gelett Burgess lived to repent taking the world into his confidence about the purple cow. Five years afterward he published a companion verse:

Ah, yes, I wrote the "Purple Cow"—
I'm sorry, now, I wrote it!
But I can tell you, anyhow,
I'll kill you if you quote it!

So he may live the day to rue
Who saw a caterpillar blue.

Music and Chess Together

Harry Pillsbury, former American chess champion, was wont to astonish mankind by playing six to ten games of chess and four of checkers at the same time. He was playing billiards. He could keep up this feat throughout the evening, and could win or draw all the games. Now the world is asked to watch Sammy Rzechewski, the Polish boy master, do something

This Leader of Blue Elephants

Miss Lucy Larcom bestowed the name of the greatest Bashaba upon the loftiest, wildest, yet most symmetrical, most awe-inspiring mountain of the Sandwich Range. She also gave Indian names to other peaks of this southernmost range of the Crystal Hills, namely, Paugus, Wonalancet, and the Wahwah Hills. But head and shoulders above these, old Passaconaway lifts its head, monarch of all. As in life he loomed in pre-eminence high above his tribesmen, so now, nearly two and a half centuries, his mountain lifts its head in solemn pride.

With its smoothly sloping and in some places almost perpendicular sides, it tapers up to a lofty, often cloud-wreathed, dome, gracefully holding itself in proud aloofness from its inferior comrades. Chocorua is picturesque—mountain in New Hampshire—but Passaconaway is grand, awe-inspiring, a huge monarch and leader of this southern herd of blue elephants; the challenging trumpeter of the herd.

This massive peak, with face far up

nothing worth noting down. The more the species in a gathering the greater the interest one takes in watching them, on account of the marked difference in disposition they exhibit; but, speaking of the bird-life of the meadows and shore, they have this in common, that they all appear to take a certain pleasure in each other's company. I notice, for instance, that if a pair of starlings appear, after wheeling about as if undecided for a few moments, they almost invariably drop down where the pews are and feed in their company. If rocks or field-fares come they too join the others. Even where there are only large birds on the spot, geese or sheldrakes for example, any small birds that come to the place, starlings, thrushes, larks, will alight among or alongside of them. They will appear to know each other, and if no relations they are friends and intimates—geese, ducks, rooks, daws, crows, pews, thrushes of all kinds, larks, pipits, and wagtails; also curlews, redshanks and other small shore birds during the interval when they leave the sea. On these meadows herons and gulls are also included in the company. You cannot watch one

When the Cereus Bloomed

"What in the world are we going to do?" asked Marise. "You forget you haven't given us the least idea." "It is a plant of the cactus family," all spines and thick, graceless, fleshy pads; as ugly as Ashley looks to you. And this crabbed, ungainly plant creature is faithfully, religiously loaded all the year around by the wife of a farmer, because once a year, just once, it puts forth a wonderful, exotic flower of extreme beauty. When the bud begins to show its color she sends out word to all her neighbors to be ready. And we are all ready. For days, in the back of our minds, as we go about our dull routine life, there is the thought that the cereus is near to bloom. Nelly and her husband hang over it day by day, watching it slowly prepare for its hour of glory. Sometimes when they cannot decide just the time it will open, they sit up all through a long night, hour after hour of darkness and silence, to make sure that it does not bloom unseen. When they see that it is about to open, they fling open their

Turning to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SMALL child who had had a few lessons in a Christian Science Sunday school, met with what appeared to be a severe accident, so that those who stood near by declared that she must be seriously hurt. The little one's grandmother ran to pick up the child. Judge her surprise when the little girl, who was lying quietly on the ground, turned and said, "Grandma, please let me alone; I am thinking about God." Ten minutes later she was up and playing as usual, showing no evidence whatever of having been injured. This incident points to a fact in human experience, namely, that when mankind suddenly faces some great danger or calamity, thought often instinctively turns to God. To be sure, the child had been somewhat instructed about God, but the quick and sincere way in which she applied this knowledge showed that her turning to God was as natural as it was beautiful.

Let us, however, examine evidence from another direction. It is known, for instance, that men who have even boasted of their atheism, when confronted suddenly by what seemed death, have turned to God. Now while it may seem to be a far cry from the wholesome faith of a little child to the turning to God as the last resort, by an atheist, we are forced to admit that both had the same viewpoint for the time being, while both were turning to the same God. The old saying that "man's extremity is God's opportunity" may refer to this common tendency. It is strange, therefore, that this oft-repeated experience should not have caused more questioning, more mental research, to discover why so many of us, irrespective of creed or doctrine, instinctively turn directly to God in moments of great distress or danger. Is it not, first of all, because it is supremely natural, more natural in fact than anything else we could do? And again, is it not because we are suddenly forced to be honest with ourselves?

Mortals are in a state of self-deception. That is why it usually takes a sharp experience to overcome this deceptive sense of self, forcing men to be sincere—even as a little child. Then the natural or spontaneous turning to God follows, and, as we have already intimated, proves many things. It brings us face to face with the greatest fact of our being, namely, the coexistence of God and spiritual man. God and man are never for a moment separate, but eternally coexistent. As Mrs. Eddy says ("Unity of God," p. 49), "I believe in the individual

tucked in the hollow of its mother's

gingham-clad shoulder. . . . There was a little stir in the company, and a small inarticulate sound from Eddy. Marise saw every one's eyes turn to the center of the room and looked back at the plant. The big pink bud was beginning visibly to swell.

A silence came into the room. No one coughed, or stirred, or scraped a chair-leg. It was as though a sound would have wounded the flower. All those human souls bowed themselves. Almost a light shone upon them. A phrase from Dante came to Marise's mind—"la mia menta fu percossa da un fulgore. . . ." All this came and went in an instant, for she now saw that one big shining petal was slowly, slowly, but quite visibly uncurling at the tip. From that moment on, she saw nothing, felt nothing, but the opening flower, lived only in the incredibly leisurely, masterful motion with which the grotesquely shaped petals curled themselves back from the center. Their motion was so slow that the mind was lost in dreaminess in following it. Had that last one moved? No, it stood still, poised breathlessly. . . . and yet, there before them, revealed, exultant, the starry heart of the great flower shimmered in the lamplight.

Then she realized that she had not breathed. She drew in a great marvelous aspiration, and heard every one about her do the same. They turned to each other with inarticulate exclamations, shaking their heads wonderingly, their lips a little apart as they drew long breaths. A little murmur of talk arose now from the assembled neighbors. They stood up, moved about, exchanged a few laconic greetings, and began putting their wraps on. Marise. . . as soon as possible, set her party in motion.

"Thank you so much, Nelly, for letting us know," she said to the farmer's wife, as they came away. "It wouldn't seem like a year in our valley if we didn't see your cereus in bloom." Dorothy Canfield, in "The Brimming Cup."

It is the good fortune of the drama that it is the most democratic of the arts, since it must direct itself to the people as a whole. Yet this appeal to the multitude has never debased the drama. "Hamlet" and "Tartuffe" are most popular plays; and they are also masterpieces of dramatic art. Shakespeare and Molière did not condescend to the public; they gave that public the best they had in them, but with the utmost care to give it also what they knew it relished. Of course, very few pieces have ever had the breadth of appeal of "Hamlet" and "Tartuffe"; and the modern dramatist, when he is building his play, is likely to have in mind some subdivision of the throng—either the larger segment that craves the fierce joys of melodrama or the smaller cross-section that is ever eager to discuss the problem-play.—Brander Matthews.



"Mount Passaconaway," from the painting by Allen Tucker

even more wonderful. He will give his first public song recital on Feb. 11 in Lakewood, N. J., and between the musical selections he has challenged all comers to meet him simultaneously in a chess tournament. His daring in attempting this versatile exhibition would be clearly explicable, if only he were going to be singing at the same time that he met his opponents across the chess board.

Alaska Agricultural College

"What, it is believed, will be the world's 'furbest north' university—the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, at Fairbanks, within a hundred miles of the Arctic Circle—will open its doors next September," recently announced Charles E. Bunnell, president of the institution. Even to a casual reader of this statement, it will be apparent that the first thing to do to insure the success of this seat of learning in the Far North will be to close the doors—to close them just as soon as the students are all inside—for the snow flies early in the suburbs of the Arctic Circle.

To My Cat

Half loving-kindness, and half disdain,
Thou comest to my call serenely suave,
With humming speech and gracious gestures grave.
In salutation courtly and urbane:
Yet must I humble me, thy grace to gain.
For, wiles may win thee, but no arts ensue.
And nowhere gladly thou abidest save
Where naught disturbs the concord of thy reign.

—Graham E. Tomson.

The air is like a butterfly
With frail blue wings.
The happy earth looks at the sky
And sings.
—Joyce Kilmer.

among the clouds, is, from the southern side, almost a perfect cone with a somewhat blunted and rounded apex. Often have I wondered how vegetation and huge trees could cling to such precipitous sides. A thick, black, almost impenetrable growth of tall spruces and pines completely covers this gigantic pile of rock. Because of its great height and heavily wooded, well-rounded dome, it may easily be distinguished from distant points in all directions. The top of Passaconaway is four thousand two hundred feet (according to A. M. C. Guide, p. 320, eighty-four feet less) above sea level. From summit to field Passaconaway is over three thousand feet in altitude; on its southern side it falls almost perpendicularly for seventeen hundred feet; while on the northwestern slope the steep drop is only about seven hundred.

As already said, the view of the mountain from its southern side presents only one rounded peak; while three distinct promontories are visible from our north-eastern, or Swift River, side. The central of these, the true summit, is a lofty, wood-covered knob, only a few feet higher than the other two—"Passaconaway in the White Mountains," Charles Edward Beals Jr.

Bird-Play Through the Binocular

It is a delightful experience to a field naturalist to sit at ease, binocular in hand, at a proper distance from a company of birds and watch them at their little games. The right distance varies according to the species and the nature of the ground; it should always be outside the danger limit, so that if they see the spectator they do not heed him and are practically unconscious of his presence. Whatever that distance may be a nine to twelve prism glass will bring them within a dozen yards of his vision. The delight was mine almost every day at the spots where the birds were accustomed to congregate on the meadows and by the sea. I could watch them by the hour and was never disappointed, even when there was nothing particular to see, or at all events

of these gatherings long without witnessing many little incidents that have nothing to do with the business in hand. . . . It is an important matter, and it takes a long time to get a satisfactory meal when each morsel or half-morsel has to be searched for in a separate place; but it does not take up their whole attention; there is always some sort of by-play going on, encounters friendly or hostile between two birds, mischievous pranks and ebullitions of fun. The playful spirit is universal among them; even the solemn gaunt heron, that stick of a bird, is capable of it; I was delighted one day to witness three of these birds that formed part of a big promiscuous gathering all at once break out in a wild game of romp. A heron at play differs from all other birds in its awkward ungainly motions and when running about appears hardly able to keep its balance.

The heron's moments of abandonment are rare and he is rusty in consequence: the small shore birds on the contrary relax often and are as easy and graceful at play as any bird. One day when sitting on Wells bank I had only two birds in sight, two ringed dotterels, one quietly feeding on the mud flat directly beneath me, the second bird running along the margin of the water forty or fifty yards away. By-and-by this one rose and came flying to his companion, but instead of alighting near him as I expected him to do he paused in the air and hovered for three or four seconds directly over him, at a height of a couple of feet, then dropped plumb down upon his back, almost throwing him to the ground with the impact, after which he folded his wings and stood quietly as if nothing had happened. The other bird, recovering from the sudden shock, threw himself into a belligerent attitude, lowering his beak and aiming it like a fighting ruff at his comrade. His whole plumage raised and his wings and tail feathers open; but he did not attempt to inflict any punishment; after all that show of resentment at the insult he contented himself by pouring out a series of prolonged sharp scolding notes. There ended, the two birds started quietly feeding together.—"Adventures Among Birds," by W. H. Hudson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00.
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
WILLIS J. ARBOTT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$3.00 One Month, \$1.00
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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Published by
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Senate and the Bench

THE retirement of William S. Kenyon of Iowa from the United States Senate to accept a place on the Federal bench is very generally construed by the press of the country as a stroke at the "agricultural bloc."

A certain amount of plausibility attaches to this theory. Senator Kenyon has been a formidable factor in that combination of Republicans which has manifested increasing dissatisfaction with the policy of the Administration. Week after week, during the first year of President Harding's régime, these malcontents have sounded the note of protest in steadily rising volume, until keen politicians have seen in the bloc the nucleus of another disrupting force within the Republican Party that threatens such dire results as attended the rise of Populism in 1892, or the revolt of the Progressives in 1912.

President Harding's policies, his preeminence in his party, and even his ability either to succeed himself or to select his successor, were all challenged by Kenyon's political activities. So, drawing a conveniently vacant judgeship from his pocket, the President lured the troublemaker from the Senate into the peaceful waters of the Federal bench where politics vex not.

This theory, however, fails to take into consideration the personal character of the retiring Senator. A quiet man, little of an orator, as far removed from the sensationalism of Johnson or the pugnacity of Borah as is the primrose from the sunflower, Senator Kenyon is without an ingrained progressive, a devoted champion of the causes he upholds, who could not be diverted from the trail on which he had set himself by any red herring of a more profitable job drawn across it. The fact that the judgeship is a life position at \$8,500 a year, as against \$7,500 for a senatorship with the requirement of a reelection every six years, might well appeal to a public man who has never sought to make money. In this instance, however, it can by no possibility have been the determining factor.

Two facts will, by those who know him best, be taken as the animating causes of his change of activities.

One is the growing power of the judiciary over just such public problems as have most engaged Senator Kenyon's thought. The second is the waning dignity and influence of the Senate, recently newly emphasized by the seating of Newberry despite the vigorous opposition of Senator Kenyon himself.

Politicians have gone to the Circuit Bench of the United States—many of them. But they have almost without exception ceased to be politicians when thus elevated. But politicians who go to the United States Senate as a rule redouble their partisanship and embitter their politics. No court could conceivably render so anomalous a decision as that of the Senate in the Newberry case—no judge of a Federal court would denounce as lawless the methods by which one acquired some valuable property, and yet permit possession to be retained and the possessor honored. In leaving the Senate for the Federal bench Mr. Kenyon doubtless considers the quality of the atmosphere he is to breathe henceforth.

None the less he will be a loss to the Senate, in which his character and his ideals have rightly commended him to the approval of the American people.

"The Enemy Is X"

IN FOUR words, uttered by Premier Briand, in his discussion with Mr. Balfour over naval ratios, we have the guiding principle of the foreign policy of nations—"the enemy is X." In international diplomacy no alliances, no combinations, among nations of equal or approximately equal power and resources have ever proved permanent. If we look back over the past century of European history we find frequent and radical shifts in the combinations of the great powers and in their attitude individually toward each other. At the Congress of Vienna, Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia stood against France; at the Congress of Paris, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia against Russia; at the Congress of Berlin, Great Britain against Russia. Between 1878 and 1904 Great Britain was several times on the verge of war with France and Russia and once with the United States. France and Germany stood with China against Japan in 1895. Great Britain was Japan's ally when Japan fought Russia, and Russia was Japan's ally when Japan fought Germany. In recent years much of the suspicion and nervousness in the United States over the development of Japan's ambitions has been due to the possibility of Japan combining with Russia and Germany. Italy denounced an alliance of more than thirty years with Germany and Austria to join the ranks of their enemies. Since the Civil War, in three distinct crises the United States has had to announce her willingness to fight in order to prevent France, Great Britain, and Germany from encroaching upon the Monroe Doctrine.

By raising the question of the number of capital ships to be allotted to France and Italy, and by calling the attention of the Washington Conference to the quite logical and reasonable British point of view in regard to submarines, Mr. Balfour has proved that he agrees with M. Briand in taking nothing for granted. American public opinion, which is as yet uneducated in world politics, must be prepared not only to admit the contention of the other powers (they all agree that "the enemy is X") but also to realize that, under present conditions, the reservations and suggestions of amendments to Mr. Hughes' specific proposals for naval disarmament are justified. Certainly we are all good friends, even allies, today. But within ten years? "The enemy is X."

The most significant lesson for the American people in the aftermath of the Hughes proposals, as they are

viewed by those most interested with ourselves in reducing naval armaments, is that no program we may bring forth, whatever it may be, has a chance of permanent success and of attaining its objective unless it is coupled with an assurance on our part that we are ready to enter into a world association and do our part in guaranteeing all nations against the aggression of any disturber of the peace, no matter what power may want to take the law in its own hands. There can be no world association without us. We must assume a definite responsibility toward other nations if we expect to make the radical change in international relations implied in the Hughes proposals. Until then for other nations, as well as for ourselves, "the enemy is X." And against the unknown no power can be blamed for taking whatever precautions it deems necessary, failing an association of all the powers to maintain the security of each.

General Goethals' Conservatism

THERE must be general agreement, especially amongst those people most interested in the subject under discussion, that when General Goethals appraises a waterway project, and especially one of the vast proportions and great estimated cost of the proposed Lakes-to-Ocean ship canal through the St. Lawrence River channel, he is speaking as one having authority. It is interesting to note, therefore, that in what General Goethals said in a recent interview at St. Paul, in answer to questions as to the feasibility and practicability of the undertaking, there was an entire absence of anything indicating the influences of sectionalism, self-interest, or narrow nationalism. But he makes it quite clear that he does not regard the proposed waterway practical as a seaboard project. It is not practical, he says, because there is not enough water to carry ocean-going vessels to the head of the lakes. The expense of deepening the lakes would be prohibitive, he says, even without considering the outlay for river improvement.

It will be seen, therefore, that General Goethals bases his estimates upon purely practical considerations. He reflects none of what may be termed purely collateral objections. He does not, it is at once apparent, dignify by even passing consideration the objections raised to the project by those who claim to see in it a menace to the continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Canada. It must be apparent to him, as it should be evident to all who are willing to appraise the matter without sectional or national bias, that the improvement and utilization of such a water route with two international boundaries, if its utility and practicability could be realized, would supply an additional common bond to unite the friendly peoples of two progressive and traditionally friendly nations.

General Goethals bases his judgment upon the simple proposition, apparently unanswerable as he regards it, that the difference between the boats that operate on the Great Lakes and the boats that go to sea makes it impractical and impossible to attempt to bring the ocean-going steamers into and through the lakes. But despite this objection he believes the canalization of the St. Lawrence will some time be realized. The primary object, as he sees it, will be power development. This, he believes, will be the first consideration. The accompanying development of transportation, he believes, will be secondary, as it must always be from the nature of the undertaking as a whole. The result of such a development would bring benefits to both the United States and Canada because of the vast saving of coal which would be made possible.

The viewpoint expressed is an intensely interesting one in the light of the assertion so frequently made on this side of the boundary that the moving influences behind the waterway project are more deeply interested in power development than in transportation. It has been intimated that it would not at all displease the promoters of the plan to see it financed as a transportation project, with the development of power as an auxiliary or collateral consideration. It would seem to be the idea of General Goethals that those who see in the undertaking a great potential power-distributing agency should be permitted to proceed upon their own initiative, allowing the people the privilege of paying, at some future time, for such incidental development of water transportation as may be shown to be practical. Such a process of logical unfoldment is certainly neither visionary nor remote, and it is one in which the industrial interests of both the nations concerned might reasonably and readily unite.

To Test Ship Costs

THE announcement by the chairman of the Shipping Board that that organization has plenty of ships wherewith to carry on all American commerce with the Philippines is thundering in the headlines of American newspapers, but really seems like a rather superfluous and redundant statement. It is hard to travel any considerable distance along our seaboard, passing navigable streams or harbors, without seeing Shipping Board ships laid up in such huge fleets as to give entire assurance of plenty of them now idle that might be used for any imaginable purpose.

Mr. Hoover, in an effort, which we hope may be successful, to avert the over-charges which private ship-owners sought to enforce against the Russian Relief Commission, is employing Shipping Board vessels for this purpose, but permitting their operation by private individuals. It is a pity that he did not seize the opportunity presented to him to make his need for a vast amount of tonnage the means of testing out the actual cost of operating ships. For the Shipping Board to allocate to a private contractor a vessel, paying that contractor a percentage on outgoing and incoming freights, and furthermore paying all cost of operation, is simply an inducement to extravagance and has been recognized as such since the Shipping Board went into that class of business. The private operators not merely fail to take the most ordinary precautions against extravagance, but in the past have been detected in purposely padding their bills for supplies, repairs, dockage, and lighterage in order to gain illegitimate profit.

Whether this tendency of the individual to seek a

profit, even by rather nefarious ways, can be entirely defeated may be doubted, but there is ready to the hand of the Shipping Board a method of meeting it which it might well test, and in the testing of which no possible loss could be incurred.

There is a branch of the national service known as the Coast Guard now under the direction of the Treasury Department and maintained as an aid to commerce. Its officers, it has been determined under the law, may be assigned by the President to practically any kind of public service which he sees fit. The members of the Coast Guard are not limited in number by law and could at any time be increased by the President sufficiently to provide crews for a number of merchant ships in addition to performing the functions now discharged. A Shipping Board ship, thus officered and manned, could be put on the route between New York or Norfolk and Riga, carrying these supplies, and as there would be no incentive to profit on the part of any one concerned, the saving to the Russian Relief Commission would necessarily be very great. As many ships as might be necessary could thus be provided.

This expedient, if adopted, would have the additional advantage of producing data that would be of the utmost value to the Shipping Board in its future relations with companies to which it now allocates ships for operation. For today it is a fact that the Shipping Board has no standard by which it can determine whether its ships are being economically run or whether the bills for repairs, dockage and supplies which the government has to meet are extortionate. A record made up of, let us say six months' service, by several ships managed without thought of profit by Coast Guard officers, would furnish figures by which the Shipping Board might well test the efficiency of those to whom now is given the management of the American ships with the government standing behind and prepared to meet all losses.

Of course any step of this sort will immediately be met with the cry that it is an effort to put the government into the shipping business. Just at present the government through the Shipping Board is in the shipping business, and in it under the very unfortunate condition that compels the people to pay losses without sharing in profits. There is, it is true, one government shipping line which has been operated by a distinct bureau of the United States Government for twelve years or more, the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. These ships have gone back and forth between New York and Ancon, meeting foreign competition and never calling upon the American taxpayers to make up any deficits.

The ships, built at public expense and allocated to private operators by the Shipping Board, have been nothing but a source of continued burden to the Treasury. And the curious part of it is that today an effort is being made to take the Panama ships away from the department which has managed them at a profit and to turn them over to the Shipping Board, which thus far has managed nothing except at a staggering loss.

Mr. Hoover had, in the situation which confronted him, an opportunity not merely to save money for the Russian Commission, in the operation of which he is so ardently interested, but to make an experiment which, however it might turn out, would be of incalculable value to those who have yet to solve the problem of the American merchant marine.

The Pittsburgh-Plus Case

IT WOULD be vain, of course, to assume that no plausible and convincing defense can be made of the prevailing Pittsburgh-plus system, as it has come to be called. And yet it may be somewhat difficult for the layman, to say nothing of the consumer, to understand the reasonableness of a commercial system under which the steel manufacturers in the Pittsburgh district enjoy an arbitrary equality, in the matter of prices, with the manufacturers in the cities farther west who might reasonably be expected to seek an independent market for their products at their very doors.

The assumption that a reasonable defense of the practice is possible is based upon a previous conclusion of the Federal Trade Commission when the matter was before it. Of the five members of the commission, three voted, after hearing the testimony offered, to permit the continuation of trade agreements under which structural steel manufactured, for instance, at Gary, Ind., should be sold at a price on a par with Pittsburgh steel upon which freight had been paid to points of destination in the territory in which the Gary products would naturally enter into competition.

After a subsequent hearing, the commission, by a vote of three to two, reversed the former finding. Now, upon motion of the commission itself, and upon the filing of an amended complaint, testimony is again being taken. It will be shown at the present hearing, it is announced, that the cost of the new Federal Reserve Bank building in Chicago represents a profit to the steel mills of approximately \$60,000 in arbitrary premiums exacted through the operation of the Pittsburgh-plus plan. That amount in itself is not large, but if it is shown, as perhaps it will be, that the same element of increase enters into all fabricated steel construction, including apartment houses, office buildings, warehouses, machinery, highways and bridges, the reasonable inquiry would seem to be as to the propriety of allowing any industry, no matter how important, to thus penalize other equally important industries that it may add to already adequate profits.

The American Farmer

AGRICULTURAL conditions in the United States at present are in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state. The farming business has had a tumultuous experience during the last decade, particularly in the war period and since the armistice was signed. Prices of farm products shot upward, as a result of war, and declined as rapidly as a result of peace. Farmers made money during the war, as did most other producers, but the decline in prices of farm products in the last year has been so drastic that in some instances they are not as high as they were before the war started. For instance,

wheat on the farm was bringing \$1.04 a bushel in 1913. Today it is 75 to 80 cents a bushel. Corn is selling so low as to make it unprofitable to market it, and it is being used in some sections as fuel.

There is a remedy for this deplorable condition of affairs. It is of utmost importance that it be sought out and quickly applied. So far as the United States is concerned, the chief cause of the farmers' trouble is the high cost of transportation and distribution. The ultimate consumer pays almost as much as he ever did—more than he ever did before the war—for things produced on the farm. The decline in prices of bread, meat, milk, eggs, butter and other necessities which so largely contribute to the cost of living, has been so slight as to be scarcely noticeable in the aggregate. And yet the farmer is selling his hogs, cattle and other farm products at less than the cost of production.

A great amount of legislation has been enacted and more is contemplated for the relief of the American farmer. The "agricultural bloc" in Congress is alert, and demands remedial legislation. But it would seem that the use of artificial means to stimulate prices or production produces no permanent benefit either to producer or consumer. In fact, it is altogether likely that much of the legislation enacted as war measures for the purpose of bringing about certain desired results must be wiped off the statute books before general business can go forward unhandicapped.

Of course there is a very large surplus of farm products raised in the United States. These must find an outlet in foreign markets before prices can become stabilized. Even though the farmer should not obtain very much higher prices for his products than he is receiving today, if the prices of the things he buys are reduced, he will be able to operate his farm successfully. It is of greatest importance, however, that the credit situation abroad be adjusted so that the countries needing American products can purchase them. International trade must be reestablished in order that all the nations of the world may prosper. Hope is entertained that this accomplishment is not far away.

Editorial Notes

It is possible that some enterprising American entrepreneur, or lecture-organizer of the type of Major Pond, could solve the difficulty with which Vienna is now faced. There the wrangle between the artist and the mere utilitarian has become acute owing to the proposal to pawn the priceless Gobelins now in the former imperial palaces. The utilitarian, with coarse practicality, has outraged the finer susceptibilities of the artist by declaring that the Gobelins, some 600 in number, should be pledged to feed the people. The artist, in bitter resentment of the "degradation," cries out that this is nothing more than selling the "soul of a nation," and loudly deplores the sad degeneration of his times. Presumably the artistic protestors need a few minutes' talk with a representative group of Wall Street men, to learn the "saving grace" of good collateral. But why not have the Gobelins collected and sent on exhibition to every country of Europe and America? The world would be immensely the better for it, and one suspects that by the time the unique "show" had reached San Francisco, the millstones of debt round Austria's neck would have been all but "lifted."

A CONTEMPORARY announces in its headlines that Britain is ready to free Egypt. The term "free" in this case seems to be rather loosely applied. Anyone who knows his Egypt is aware that when the time comes for the British "Tommy" to evacuate the land of the Pharaohs, the real person to be "freed" will be the Englishman. It is still a debatable question whether in the formation of the Irish Free State the so-called oppressor has not been freed more than the alleged oppressed. Egypt has been led and trained to the point when she ought to be able to "trot along" without leading strings, according to some. According to others, she ought still to be wearing them. But why not let her be put to the test for a couple of years, John Bull meanwhile benevolently holding the leading strings hidden behind his broad back? Then the world could satisfy itself as to which side, Britain or Egypt, was "talking through its hat."

ANOTHER blow has been delivered at price fixing by wholesale concerns in America by a recent decision. But if one tries to answer the vital question, Shall the maker of well-advertised commodities be allowed to prevent retailers from cutting the fixed price of his wares? he finds himself in an impasse. For courts have been supplying answers for many years which have varied with the different cases. The Department of Commerce has one view, the Federal Trade Commission another, and the Department of Justice hands down another and diametrically opposed decision. When judges disagree, who shall decide? Congress should let a little light on to the question at once and clarify a confused and fogged situation.

WASHINGTON may soon be able to welcome the statues of Edmund Burke, champion of freedom, and of Lord Chatham, the "great commoner," who declared the unconstitutionality of taxing the American colonies in those days when George III was King. These statues are a kind of quid pro quo for those of Abraham Lincoln, outside Westminster Abbey, and George Washington, in Trafalgar Square, London. The good work of international amenities should go on, fostered by the Sulgrave authorities, the English-Speaking Union, and the Pilgrims. Why not exchange a statue of Webster for one of Dr. Johnson, and one of Emerson for one of Bacon?

AGITATION in England does eventually produce results. There is the example of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, which, after an existence of 486 years, has succumbed to modernity and agreed to allow bathtubs to be installed. The authorities, after years of conservative disapproval, have permitted the presence of three tubs. As there are 70 undergraduates, it is logical to wonder how they will use the tubs. Will it be a question of seniority, with poor freshmen coming last? If so, the last man in is liable to miss a couple of classes.